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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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RUBBER STAMPS AND STEREOTYPES
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

FLAG AND FLAG

The Change to Be Made Formally Here Today.

PROGRAM FOR THE OCCASION

Official Transactions Will Stand Alone—A Mass Meeting—Seats. Fireworks—Ball.

AUGUST 12.

Be it our task, in Freedom's name,
To broadly build and to maintain
A stable, just and honest State,
And thus to make and keep it great;
For Humanity's flag, the flag of the free,
Old Glory, now floats o'er these Isles of the Sea.

—E. P. Dole.

Admiral Miller declined to have the Philadelphia battalion remain on the Executive building grounds after the Flag ceremonies. The matter was carefully considered and there is no feeling over it.

The ceremony which will terminate the sovereignty of the Hawaiian Republic and bring the Islands under the flag of the United States will began at 11:45 o'clock this forenoon. It is planned that the Stars and Stripes shall go up as near high noon as possible. Everything will be over in a half hour at most. As previously stated the ceremonies will be strictly official and formal.

The official platform extends over the landing at the front stairs. On it will appear the leading personages in the action to be consummated, as the following: The Executive Council, Diplomatic and Consular Corps, American Army and Navy officers, Council of State, Senate and House of Representatives, heads of Government Bureaus, old Advisory Council and officers of the Annexation Club. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, Princess Kaiulani and other members of the old royal family have also been invited to seats on the platform. The detail to lower the Hawaiian flag will be stationed on the left and that to raise the Stars and Stripes on the right. Tables for foreign and local newspaper men will be arranged near the platform.

A little over 1,400 chairs have been arranged on the verandas of the building. Admission to these were made by ticket to prevent a scramble. All the passes were given out at the Foreign Office yesterday on the plan of "first come, first served." On the grounds are 1,500 additional seats. Aside from this the grounds will be open on all sides as far as possible to public spectators. As the military and naval detachments will enter the grounds from King street it will be necessary to keep the entrance on that side for this use. The gates on the Richards and Hotel streets sides will be open, however, at all times.

A Foreign Office notice has been issued that carriages must enter by the Richards street gate and pass out by the Hotel street gate.

The first bodies to assemble this morning will be the First Regiment, N. G. H., police and the band—all at 10 o'clock sharp. This column will move at 10:30 through the streets to the boat landing, where the troops from the Philadelphia and Mohican will be received at about 11 o'clock. From there the march will be continued back to the Executive building grounds. Near the official platform the first battalion of local troops will turn to the right and dress in close column. The second battalion will form in like manner on the left, and the American troops will occupy the avenue strainght in front of the official stand.

The following bodies will assemble at 10:30 o'clock: Mounted Reserve, fully equipped, at the Station House; Sharpshooters' Company, linen hats, without arms, at quarters in the Judiciary building; Geo. W. De Long Post, G. A. R., regulation dress and badges, at Post headquarters. These bodies will march independently to the grounds and be assigned to positions on the right and left. The sixteen companies of the Citizens' Guard will assemble in ordinary civilian dress in the makai yard of the Judiciary building, facing Queen street, at 11 o'clock, without arms. From there they will march into the grounds and be assigned to a position on the left. Company 9, Capt. Fritz Rowald, will have the right of the line.

Just before the Hawaiian flag comes down it will be given a national salute and at the same time the bands will play the Hawaiian Anthem. Another national salute will be given the American flag when it reaches the top of the staff and the bands will play Star Spangled Banner. This, with the reading of the proclamation and formal remarks incident to the transfer, will complete the ceremony.

After the official program there will likely be a sort of a mass meeting under the auspices of the Annexation Club and citizens. The program will be informal. There will be singing and some speechmaking by prominent citizens, who will be called out. The American troops will leave the grounds immediately after the flag raising ceremonies, and will be escorted back to the boat landing by the Hawaiian National Guard. The N. G. H. will then march to the parade grounds in front of the drill shed, where one of the flags used by the U. S. S. Boston in 1893 will be presented to the Regiment. Then the companies will be taken into the drill shed and sworn in.

The grounds of the Executive building will be kept open all the afternoon, and enthusiasts will be allowed to remain there and celebrate until they get tired.

Fireworks will start in at 7:30 o'clock. James A. Kennedy and a big corps of assistants will have charge of this program. One thousand bombs will be set off from nine guns. There will also be an innumerable number of rockets and special pieces. Over the grounds red, white and green lights will be constantly set off.

The big reception and ball will begin at 9 o'clock. Yesterday President Dole requested the Misses Afong to take charge of the work of decorating the interior of the building.

The ball room floor was waxed yesterday, having previously been painted. It will be bounded tonight by choice evergreens, and the Speaker's platform will be banked with potted ferns. Everything except the decorations and a few chairs on the side has been removed from the hall. In the small ornamental alcoves in the passageway have been placed pretty pots of ferns and palms, while the stairway to the basement is practically hidden under an arrangement of green plants.

Last night the lights on the building were under the personal supervision of Manager Theo. Hoffman and were found to be in perfect shape. The American shield, which appears in read, white and blue lights on the face of the tall central tower, was exceedingly beautiful. So numerous are the lamps on the building that everything about the front can be seen distinctly from the streets.

HARBOR AFFAIRS.

Free Discussion of the Letter From Nauticus.

Considerable discussion has been going on along the waterfront since the publication of the letter of "Nauticus" in this paper last Wednesday, suggesting certain changes in the pilotage and towage charges and in the duties of the harbor officials of this port. Senior Pilot Lorenzen, while admitting the excellence of the writer's plans, thinks the rate he advocates for handling small craft of 200 tons and under as too low, and that no pilot should be asked to perform a harbor master's duty, for, at the very time he may be working to get a vessel into a proper berth, there may be vessels outside waiting for pilots to bring them in. The suggestion that when the tug has a vessel in tow the tug's captain is in effect a pilot, is hardly admitted by the underwriters, who require a pilot on the vessel itself, in case that the lines should part or other accident occur.

The Captain Replied

Upon hearing the rumor, that Captain Parker, of the police force, whose serious illness was mentioned in this paper a few days ago, was worse "Central" rung that genial officer's residence last night to authenticate it. Captain Parker answered the telephone in person and said he was feeling much better.

Military Positions.

F Company, N. G. H., has been detailed to fire the salutes on Friday. This will give A the right of line. There will be then but three companies in the first battalion when the regiment is drawn up on either side of the platform for the Flag Raising. The Philadelphia battalion will be in the driveway, with the right a few paces in front of the platform.

Second Battalion Drill

The Second Battalion, First Regiment, Major McCarthy, had drill on Armory Square last night. Most of the companies were out in fair force. After the drill the battalion was taken into the Executive Building grounds and shown the arrangements for flag raising day. Col. Fisher, Capt. Schaefer and other N. G. H. officers witnessed the drill.

A Sudden Death

A Chinaman was found dead in his yard at Moiliili last night. A native who informed the police stated that the man dropped down suddenly and expired almost instantly. Heart disease was undoubtedly the trouble. Dr. Emerson will conduct an examination this morning and, if deemed necessary, a coroner's jury will investigate the case later in the day. None of the man's friends appeared last night to give his name or further particulars. It is understood that he has a brother living in Manoa Valley.

IN EYES OF "VAN"

Letter at Last From the Baltimore Literary Man.

A CLEVER AND GOSSIPY STORY

Not a Man Faltered—Some Farewells—"Can't Lick an American Tar"—Manila Easy Prey.

There has for quite a long time been general inquiry as to why a letter on the battle of Manila had not been sent ary man of the U. S. Baltimore. "Van" was editor here of Sea Breezes and the Siren, both ship papers. Besides he was the moving spirit in the shows on by J. J. Vanderveer, the real litergiven in the Hawaiian Opera House by bluejackets. "Van" is a joyous, clever, well educated young fellow who is studying law while he acts as a petty officer in the Navy. He had an idea when he left here that there would be trouble in Manila. In fact he one evening in the Advertiser office, made a remarkable forecast of the future, including the operations and results of Admiral Dewey's campaign. Mr. Vanderveer has written at last a most interesting letter to his friend, Mr. J. Bearwald, of the Hawaiian Gazette Company's job offices. From on board the Baltimore, under date of July 4, Manila Bay, Mr. Vanderveer sends the or two left.

Our boys did nobly. I must say that I did not see one among them who was the least bit excited. On the confollowing:

My Dear Friend:—No doubt you think I have forgotten you, but I have been so busy that I have little time for letter writing. We are lying here doing nothing but having night watches on the lookout for torpedo boats, which the Admiral thinks there are still one trary, they all seemed eager for the battle. There were, no doubt, a few of us who felt decidedly queer when the first shot was fired at us from the forts at Corregidor, but when dawn broke and the Spanish fleet was in sight, no one thought of anything but putting a shot where it would do most damage.

I was on the bridge with the captain, and when the flagship signaled to "prepare ships for general action" the only thing I thought of was that it seemed strange to me that the Admiral would have us tackle them on an empty stomach. Rather a peculiar thought before a battle, but we never for a moment doubted our ability to thoroughly wipe their fleet out.

We were, of course, surprised that we suffered no loss of life. There was not a man among us who did not expect that at least fifty would be killed, and many were the jokes made about making wills. Remember this was less than two hours before the actual battle, so you can imagine the daredevil nature of the majority of the men. Of course there were a few who took it seriously, and wrote last letters to mothers or sweethearts, but they were few indeed.

What told on us most was when we were passing the forts. It was as dark as pitch, and we were supposed to be passing over mines, torpedoes and other engines of destruction.

It is all over now, but looking back, one cannot help recalling these little things. Just think of the poor fellows down in the engine room and the fireroom. In both these places the thermometer registered over 145 degrees and at no time during the day was it less than 120. If a shell had struck a steam pipe or one of these boilers, these men would never have lived to tell of it, as they were battened down by heavy iron gratings which could only be lifted from the outside.

Kelly and Walsh, of Hongkong are getting up, at least I am getting it up, a handsome leather bound souvenir of the battle, containing many illustrations in half tone, a full description of the battle as I saw it from the bridge, and several other things of interest which happened around the ship. It is a souvenir of the part taken by our ship only, but will contain some general facts.

I heard of your reception of the Volunteers and must say Honolulu did itself proud. A great many of them I knew, and met them here.

We are having a rather hard time for grub. Hard tack is a luxury, while canned meat is considered "fin de siecle." The boys are doing well under the regime and we have very little sickness on board. Natives come alongside in boats with mangoes and a few chickens so we manage to get a good meal occasionally. But all together we have a hard time of it.

The heat has been something terrific, and now the rainy season has started.

We were out ten days waiting for the troops. They brought us the first true news in the papers of the account of the battle. Every man of us will have a nice little stake as prize money and I would not be surprised if it amounted to nearly two years' pay for each of us. But then our boys are not thinking much of this and they seem to think more of the medal that Congress has voted them than of the prize money.

We are continually hearing news of the Spanish fleet which is coming out, and we would all hail them with joy. Anything to break the monotony, and we will do the same thing to them. I tell you, old man, you can't lick an American Tar. His equal, for intelligence and grit, is not to be found. I only hope I can be able to say the same thing for the boys who are to do the work ashore. While everyone seems to think we will bombard the city, if we do, it will be very short. They have built very high fortifications there, mostly of sand, but one of our 8-inch shells will undo the work of weeks. How they can be foolhardy enough to think they stand a ghost of a show I do not realize.

The rebels are gradually approaching nearer the city, and last night captured one of the forts not ten miles from it. I candidly believe that we will have more trouble with them than with the Spaniards. I think that after we lick the Spaniards, we will have to turn around and lick the rebels. Well, we can do it. They, the rebels, are getting very independent now.

I do not think the city will be taken for two months yet. Not that we could not do it, but so many things have to be settled before they tackle it.

From authentic sources it is learned that there are 8,000 men (Spaniards) in the city. This is quite an army in numbers, but most of them are mere boys, hardly out of school. Besides this, there are quite a few Manila men among them. These are not to be trusted and at the first opportunity, if they see that the rebels will win, will go over to them. Of actual Spanish troops I know that they cannot muster 6,000 men. Remember me to Walter and all the other boys. Trusting that I will hear from you, and that the time is not far off when we will be in Honolulu homeward bound, I am yours sincerely,

J. J. VANDERVEER.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Matters of one of the Quiet Days of the Term.

In the matter of L. Sam Shu, et al., vs. Yim Quon, et al., trespass, plaintiffs have admitted a satisfaction of their claim and filed a discontinuance of the case. A. G. M. Robertson for plaintiffs.

Edith Morton and Maud Auld have answered the complaint of William C. Achi, ejectment, respecting certain lands willed by the late Peter P. Kauhema, in which they claim, with Uwini Johnson, to be sole owners of said estate.

The court has ordered W. H. Pain and O. S. J. Gilbert to appear again at this term for trial on the charge of furious and heedless driving at Waianae. This is the case in which the jury disagreed.

In the matter of Kiloi vs. Kanakanui, et al., it has been agreed between the parties that defendant Nahale may have ten days from and after August 13 to answer complaint of the plaintiff.

Hilo Insurance

W. H. Little, agent for the German-American Fire Insurance Co., has received an intimation that insurance rates in Hilo will materially advance. People are now paying from one to two and one-half per cent and these rates will probably be increased to six and ten per cent. The Board of Underwriters of San Francisco have decided to take no risks on Front street between Church and Ponahawai. A complete insurance map of Hilo has been dent Mr. Little by the San Francisco agents.—Herald.

The increase was ordered by the Honolulu Board of Underwriters. The Hilo local agents have been put under regulations. Rates there had been cut and were too low.

An Evening Wedding.

Clarence H. Cooke, son of Charles M. Cooke, and Miss Lily Love were married at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Fannie Love, on Fort street, at 8 o'clock last evening. Rev. H. Isenberg officiated. Misses Stella Love and Kate Kelley were the bridesmaids, and Messrs. C. Montague Cooke and J. P. Waterhouse groomsmen. The bride was given away by W. A. Love, her brother. Mr. and Mrs. Cooke will reside at the Cooke homestead on Beretania street.

A Militia Flag.

After the "transfer of sovereignty" tomorrow President Dole will present to the First Regiment a stand of American colors. The flag will be one with a history from '93. It is expected now that this gift will be made in front of the Executive building at the time of the informal celebration of the Flag Raising.

Crooked Stamp Dealing.

A Hanover postage stamp dealer named Decker, known throughout Germany as a high philatelic authority, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for embezzlement. He substituted less valuable stamps for those sent to him for his expert opinion on their genuineness and value.

OPEN ON SEPT. 12

School Year Will Begin a Month From Today.

Christmas Vacation—New Teachers Appointed—Many Changes Made. Session of Board.

Minister Cooper could not be present at a meeting of the Commissioners of Education held yesterday afternoon. Professor Alexander occupied the chair. Present were: Inspector General Townsend, Deputy Inspector Gibson, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Jordan, C. L. Hopkins and Secretary Rodgers.

Following transfers were made: S. R. Dowdle, from the position of assistant at Makawao, to charge of school at Kaunakakai; Miss Christina Finkler, from Kaumakapili, Honolulu, to Kekaha, Kauai; Miss Edith Mabel Sunter, from Kekaha to Kaumakapili; Miss Maggie Davidson, from position of assistant to that of principal of the Manoa school; William McClosky, from Olaa, to be principal of Hilo Select school; Mrs. McStay, from Hilo Select school, to Olaa; Miss Hadley, from Lihue, Kauai, to Lahaina; Mrs. S. D. Heapy, from Lanai to Wailuku, at her own request; H. M. Coke, from Paahoa to Makaweli.

These new appointments were made: Keelikahuna, to Pelekunu, Molokai; T. A. Nathaniel, to Kalaupapa; Miss Bruce, with her sister at Kaluaaha, Molokai; E. P. Gibson, to Mana, Kauai; Miss Batchelor, as principal at Kekaha, Kauai; Mrs. Hugh M. Coke, to be assistant at Makaweli; Miss Charlotte Fountain, to Lihue, Kauai; Miss Emma C. Lyons, to Waikiki; Kupalu to Waiahole; Miss Rachael Scott, to High school, Honolulu; E. G. Ferriera, to Honokaa homesteads; Mrs. C. E. Moore, to Makapala; Mrs. Goddard, to Hilo Union school; Miss Jordan, to Kukuihaele; A. D. Wishard, to Paahoa, Hawaii; Mrs. Ogg, to Waihee.

It was decided to have the school year begin on Monday, September 12. This will give fifteen working weeks before Christmas. Christmas will fall on Sunday and the term will run up to the Friday before.

The committee on teachers' examinations recommended that life certificates be issued to the following persons: Miss Laure Duncan, John Bush, Miss Mary S. Ross, Edgar Wood, J. F. Scott, H. H. Brodie, Miss Josephine Deyo, Mrs. Emma McL. Wood, W. I. Wells, J. B. Alexander and F. W. Hardy.

Primary Grade—Mrs. Ella L. Austin, Christian Andrews, B. K. Kaiwiaea and Emil de Horne. Samuel Kelinoi and Chas. E. King were given first class grammar grade certificates. J. N. Taggard and Hugh M. Coke were given first grade primary certificates.

Joseph Pritchard was appointed school agent for the district of Kau.

Miss Nickelson's resignation from the school at Hanapepe was accepted.

Mrs. Dillingham was entrusted with the duty of selecting in the States an instructor for the Practice school.

The matter of some changes in the school system at Hilo was discussed but no action was taken. Numerous other routine matters connected with teachers' salaries, etc., were disposed of.

At 5 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

WATERHOUSE STORE.

Opening Yesterday of one of Neatest Business Displays in Town.

The J. T. Waterhouse department store, which was moved to and reopened in the Waverley Block yesterday, is one of the neatest and most attractive business establishments in the city. The three store houses occupied by the concern, which have been thrown together by the partial removal of partitions, have been assigned to different departments and appropriately designated by large gold signs over the sidewalk. The first on the makai side is the grocery, the next the crockery store and the last, mauka, the hardware department. The office is in the central department.

The most striking thing on entering the establishment is the neatness of arrangement. Next, are the facilities for showing stock and the expert manner in which this advantage has been availed of. The departments were fixed up under the personal supervision of the Waterhouse brothers, James Weir Robertson, Mr. Cutler and others belonging to the establishments, with a large corps on the working force.

Soldier Entertainer.

One of the hardest worked men in town during the visit of the St. Paul expedition was Janitor Smith, of the drill shed. He had 175 men and more in the house day and night. The visitors were loud in their praises of their host many courtesies to them at all hours.

Invitations to the Flag Raising were sent from the Foreign Office yesterday to foreign representatives, officials and prominent citizens.

HEAVY COURT DAY

Suit of Ex-Customs Official Against the Republic.

REVIVAL OF A PAY CLAIM

A Discontinuance—Estate Matters. Jury Trials—Verdict in Damage Case—Stipulations.

A suit has been commenced against the Republic of Hawaii by Henry Zerbe in the Supreme Court for the recovery of the sum of $726.26, for money alleged to be due for work and services performed by the plaintiff as assistant Appraiser and Examiner for the port of Honolulu. The petition contains the many averments and formalities required by the statute, in order to enable the plaintiff to get a hearing before the Supreme Court. This claim was allowed by the House of Representatives at the last session, but was defeated in the Senate. The suit has the distinction of being, perhaps, the last against the Republic of Hawaii. George A. Davis is attorney for the plaintiff.

A discontinuance has been filed in the ejectment suit of H. M. Von Holt, Emma V. Harrison and Fred Harrison vs. The Right Rev. Gulstan F. Ropert, Bishop of Panopolis, and Brother Bertram. Kinney & Ballou for plaintiffs.

In the matter of Helen P. Clark vs. James K. Kaulia, et al., bill to declare and execute a trust, Judge Stanley has ordered that the rents now due and to accrue pending final decision in the case shall be paid into court. J. A. Thompson is appointed to collect such rents and to pay from them such water rates and taxes as may be due. S. K. Kane, attorney for plaintiff; Kinney & Ballou, attorneys for defendants Estate of S. G. Wilder, Ltd.; James K. Kaulia, trustee, and C. H. Clarke in person.

The case of Ung Shing, Ung Yong and Chock Fook, charged with rioting, came to an end in Judge Stanley's court early yesterday afternoon, after a hearing lasting parts of two days. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty and defendants were discharged. E. P. Dole, for prosecution; Robertson, for defendants.

In the matter of Emilei Macfarlane vs. E. K. Wilder and C. L. Wight, defendants, have signed a stipulation giving plaintiff until August 30 to file bill of exceptions in said ejectment cause. Kinney & Ballou for defendants.

In the damage suit of C. S. Bradford vs. Daniel Porter and W. S. Wise, plaintiff yesterday filed a bond of $200, necessary to bring the case properly before the court. F. L. Dortch is surety. Paul Neumann, attorney for plaintiff; G. K. Wilder for defendants.

David Dayton, guardian of the estate of Daniel Fisher, deceased, has filed a petition to be allowed to expend the sum of $575.52 in repairs to two buildings belonging to said estate, same being necessary to ensure the renting of the property.

John Emmeluth, guardian of Elias Jones, has filed in the Circuit Court, a receipt of his ward for $1,047.68, balance of cash remaining in his hands for said beneficiary. A discharge from further obligation is also noted in the receipt.

In the suit entitled Henry Vida vs. James Carty, $1,000 damages, defendant has filed an answer denying each and every allegation set forth in the petition.

In the ejectment matter of the Hawaiian Commercial Co. vs. Kahului Railroad Co. a stipulation has been signed by the attorneys of respective litigants waiving jury and agreeing that the court may hear the controversy on its merits.

The case of Young John Ying vs. W. W. Ahana, $2,000 damages for malicious prosecution, was heard in Judge Perry's court yesterday. The jury, three dissenting, returned a verdict for plaintiff for the sum of $100. Dickey for plaintiff; Magoon and McClanahan for defendant.

A Sister's Gratitude.

Touching and appreciative letters are received here by every mail, from anxious relatives of officers and men of the Manila expeditions.

A young lieutenant was accidentally left behind by one of the transports and through the kindness of one of our merchants, obtained a passage to Hong Kong. His sister gratefully writes to this merchant:

"We who wait at home, thinking, thinking always of those dear boys so far away, fearing lest accident or illness, or the sad fortunes of war may keep them forever from us, cannot but be most grateful to everyone who is kind to them in any way, and you were so very kind to——that we shall always remember it."

Young Whales

Two immense grampuses went ashore at Kihei, Maui and in spite of their struggles remained high and dry on the beach. Their flukes were cut off and brought down on the Kinau. Grampuses are valued for oil and the natives in the vicinity of Kihei may render out the blubber on them.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

FROM THE ORIENT.

Japan and China News in the Glenfarg's Mail.

The Korean Government has granted the mining concession to Germany in conformity with her request. The application of Great Britain will probably also soon be acceded to.

Sole mining rights in the province of Pechili, China, have been granted to Mr. Detring, a German.

It was officially reported by the Japanese Government to all treaty Powers, on July 17th, that the Civil and Commercial Codes were put into force in Japan from July 1st and 16th respectively. This is indicative of the intention of the Government to bring the new treaties into operation by the date specified, a year hence.

There is possibility of China's enacting Copyright and Patent laws in the near future, if the promise held out in a recent Imperial decree is carried out.

Marquis Ito has left Japan for a two months' visit to China. He was accompanied by Mr. Narabara, a former secretary to the Legation at Peking; Mr. Dzumoto, ex-private secretary to the Marquis, and Mr. Mori, a well known poet. The Marquis held a prolonged interview with the Emperor before his departure.

Mr. Shimamura, Minister to Hawaii, who returned to Toyko from Honolulu on July 25th, was present in the Foreign Office July 27, when he reported to Count Okuma the closing of the Legation at Honolulu in obedience to the order of the Japanese Government.

A SOLDIER'S DUTY

Rev. G. C. Pearson's Sermon to Camp Dole Men.

A Strong Text—Direct Injunction to all Men—Obedience—Training and Discipline.

The congregation which assembled at the Methodist Church Sunday evening to hear Rev. G. L. Pearson's sermon on "The Soldier's Duty" contained many of the Boys in Blue from Camp Dole.

Mr. Pearson announced as his text: "Watch ye; stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong," and gave three things as essential to good soldiers whether on the military, civil or moral battle fields of life, viz: watchfulness, steadfastness and manliness.

Obedience is a soldier's first lesson. He must do many things the necessity of which, he may not at the time comprehend. So in life there are essential conditions that must be met, certain training and discipline that must be endured if one will embrace the opportunities and discharge the duties of life.

Young people should learn well the lesson of watchfulness. To be watchful is to be wide awake, vigilant, alert, the opposite of a hazy, dreamy, sleepy, slip-shod life. One should be ever watchful against the enemy and for opportunities of obtaining and doing good.

Steadfastness should be well learned. By being steadfast in small affairs men develop power to stand under the great and sudden demands of duty. No one is great in times of trial who has not learned discipline in preceding days.

Manliness is essential. It is developed by patient endeavor and the grace of God. By meeting these conditions men are able to perform the great and noble deeds demanded of them. The nation in her need wants trained men—men equal to any emergency. Humanity cries for the help of the strong. God wants intelligent, disciplined men to serve Him and in their generation.

Mr. Pearson gave a number of incidents illustrating these thoughts. He contrasted the conduct of the American and Spanish troops in battle, and also the terrible scenes enacted on the sinking of La Bourgogne with the admirable manliness of the British troops who in the interest of the women and children stood in line with arms presented and with their officers went down with the ill fated Birkenhead. As an example of the Christian, manly soldier he referred to Lieut. R. P. Hobson, who by obeying Paul's exhortation throughout life had developed a character that was ready for the opportunity that came to him.

The sermon was helpful, stimulating and received the close attention of all present.

Says They Robbed Him.

A Chinese store keeper sends this news item to the Advertiser:

"On Tuesday night, August 9, at about half past ten, there was a gang of Boys in Blue passing on Fort street. It happened that they came to a Chinese fruit store. While they were standing at the door one of them kicked a pineapple out on the side walk, then another picked it up and tried to take it away. While the keeper was trying to get it back the other fellows were robbing on the other end of the store. So the Chinaman blew the whistle and got a policeman there, but he wouldn't do anything to them and stood there looking at them robbing the things. Another fellow put his hand over the window and took a box of cigars away. When they had robbed a whole lot of things they went away and the store keeper found more things stolen by the soldiers than he expected."

A PICTURE MAKER

F. G. Eyton-Walker Secured 132 Negatives.

Saw the Place Where he Was Shipwrecked—Plenty More Guano On Laysan Island.

F. G. Eyton-Walker was a passenger on the steamer Waialeale from Laysan Island, Thursday night. He went as photographer to the expedition and took while away 132 negatives on the different islands visited by the expedition.

After leaving this port the Waialeale first made Bird or Nihoa Island but did not land. A few photographs were made from the deck of the vessel. On July 15th, Necker Island was reached and Senator Wilcox, Dr. Averdam, Mr. Walker and a servant landed and explored that island for about three hours. The flag which had been left by the Captain King expedition some years ago had been torn from halyard, but the staff was still standing. Not an idol was found. The survey posts erected by H. B. M. S. Champion were still in position. A large turtle was caught which furnished food for several days for those on board. French Frigate Shoals were reached the next day and another landing was made. These islands are gradually disappearing and washing away under the action of the ocean currents. Just before reaching French Frigate Shoals, Senator Wilcox cut himself severely with a pen knife. He had a bar of salt water soap which he was dividing and through a slip the knife, which was a new one, went deep into his thigh to the bone. This laid him up for the best part of the voyage and he is not well yet.

On July 18, Laysan Island was reached and the barkentine Planter was found loading guano and Superintendent Spencer busy with the Japanese laborers. The following days Pearl and Hermes Reef was reached, so-called from the fact that two whaling vessels by these names were wrecked there a long time ago. The survivors built a schooner and came to Honolulu. There were a number of seals disporting on these islands and were very tame. Some photographs of the seals were taken by Mr. Walker.

The Waialeale reached Midway Island, July 20th. It was on this island that the bark Wandering Minstrel was wrecked in February, 1887, containing Captain F. D. Walker and his family and a crew of twenty-four men. They were there 14 months and were picked up finally after almost starving to death by the schooner Norma which is now in this harbor. The wreck of the schooner General Seigel is still to be seen high and dry on the mainland. A letter in Japanese was found in a house which had been erected by the U. S. Government during a survey of these islands, containing information to the effect that in June of this year a Japanese steamer had called there while passing the islands to seek any shipwrecked men that might be there. Three wingless birds that had been taken by Mr. Walker from Laysan to Midway Island some five years ago had propagated until now there are thousands there, more if possible than on Laysan Island.

More seals were seen on Ocean Island on which the expedition landed July 21st. Some portions of the house erected by the Hawaiian Government fourteen years ago are still standing. The bark Domniter Castle was wrecked on this island about fifteen years ago.

Morell and Byers Islands do not exist. A complete search was made by the expedition for the islands as laid down on the cart but not a sign of them could be seen.

The return to Laysan Island was made on July 31st and while there Dr. Averdam found some new beds of guano which will keep up the supply from that place for another two years. There is fully ten more loads for the barkentine Planter.

Captain Mosher who had charge of the Waialeale on this trip brought several hundred Laysan Island canaries back with him.

Live Stock.

The Andrew Welsh brought a lot of fine live stock for the Islands. There were twenty-five Devon bulls, seventy-five black face rams and twenty-six fine mules for the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Maui; a $500 colt and three Jersey cows for the Molokai Ranch Co.; five chickens for W. W. Dimond and John Ena.

"No Buttons for Girls."

Edwin is a bright-faced, handsome boy of 7 or 8 and knows a good deal about what's going on. He was at the Boys in Blue dinner on Monday and was arrayed in blouse and cap of the N. G. H. A very charming young lady accosted Edwin, but he only said: "I don't give buttons to the girls. Goodbye." And the winsome young lady heard a chorus of laughter.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better; by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. BOGGS, Stumptown, Gilmer Co., W. Va. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Choice California Mules.

CALIFORNIA MULES

I have just received Sixty-five Head of choice young mules from four to seven years old.

These mules are strong and just right for plantation work. As I am here to stay I will keep mules suitable for plantation work on hand and desire your patronage.

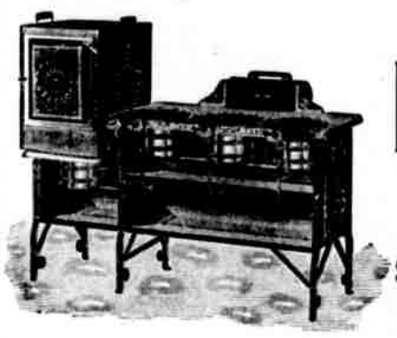
All orders promptly filled.

Schuman's Carriage and Harness Repository.

Fort St. Above Club Stables. Honolulu.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.
IMPORTERS
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

ALUMINUM WARE,
Refrigerators,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS.



WICKLESS
Blue Flame Stoves
OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

STEAM COOKERS, That, over one burner, will cook at once Soup, Meat and Vegetables.

Lap Boards and Cutting Tables.

Stoneware, Hanging Baskets.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.
IMPORTERS
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Don't Wait.

If you need shoes buy them now. Napoleon won battles because he never waited for the enemy: he got there first.

Business success is won in the same way.

We don't wait for stores to get the new creations in shoes, we get them ourselves. Come and see.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,
SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.
FORT STREET.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from $11 to $72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
Blood Mixture
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS
From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes. 1709

Schooner Norma
AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

I will sell at public auction at the old Fishmarket wharf for account of the owners

The Clipper Schooner Norma,
Capacity 60 Tons,

As she now lies with all Sails, Anchors, Chains, Etc. The Schooner has just had a thorough overhauling by Messrs. Sorenson and Lyle and is in A1 condition.

Terms Cash U. S. Gold Coin.

The Norma is offered at private sale and if not disposed of will be sold on above date.

Jas. F. Morgan,
4983-td 1988-td AUCTIONEER.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

A SENATE SECRET

W. E. Mason on Private Conduct of Business.

His First Experience in an Executive Session—A Broken Spell—Picture of an Official Function.

(U. S. Senator Wm. E. Mason, of Illinois, in Munsey.)

* * * * * * * * *

While discussing the rules, executive sessions should not be forgotten. Before I blossomed into a United States Senator I used to be a plain M. C. Sometimes it happened that I was in the Senate Chamber when an executive session was ordered. The first time I heard the motion made I said to myself: "Well, I guess I'll stay and see the fun." The motion to go into executive session was carried, and I was invited to—go out.

"But," I said, kind of swelling up, "I am a member of the House of Representatives of the United States of America!"

"Oh! Yes! Is that so," said the polite officer. "But—you'll have to go."

And go I did, but I mentally shook my fist at the green baize door and said: "I'll just run for the Senate myself."

Men, as everybody knows, are never curious; but I confess that I was anxious to see what was done in the sanctum sanctorum known as the Executive or Secret Session of the United States Senate.

At last, after all my trials and tribulations (this is in confidence) my supreme hour came. A Senator from New England arose and solemnly and earnestly moved that we go into "executive session." I heard the magic words. My dream was to be realized. I saw the galleries cleared. I saw new M. C.'s get the gentle hint to go, just as I had. I wanted to walk out by the same door at which I had shaken my fist, and then walk in; but I was afraid that some part of the ceremonies of the supreme moment would escape me. I rushed to my seat, put my desk in order, dusted my coat collar with my fingers, smoothed my hair, and tried to look like my ideal of a Senator in executive session.

The bells all over the Senate end of the Capitol rang and made music to my ears. The chief page clapped his hands three times, and the pages all rushed from our sacred presence. Amidst the ringing of bells and rushing of feet the people were all moved out, the doors were closed, and we were alone!

Thereupon the Senator who had moved the executive session struck a match in the usual way and lit a cigar, audibly informing his neighbor that it was the only one he had. He then moved that John Smith be confirmed in his $700 post office in Podunk. The President of the United States Senate, the Vice President of the United States, said: "Without objection it is so ordered." A motion to adjourn was carried and I was left with a taste in my mouth as insipid and unsatifying as that of circus lemonade.

Seriously—if it is possible to be serious on this subject, the executive session is a farce. It may be well in times of war with other nations to have the Government business as to treaties and things of that sort done in secret; but in ordinary business and in times of peace, there is no reason for closed doors between the people and the men employed to represent them.

St. Paul Sails.

The transport St. Paul sailed shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning for Manila. A very large crowd of new friends of the boys saw the steamer off. The Hawaiian band played on the wharf. Considerable fruit contributed by citizens was sent aboard for the companies. There was the usual storm of fruit as the vessel pulled away from the wharf. Three native boys are supposed to have gotten away on the St. Paul. They tried to stow away on a former vessel. Neither of them has been seen since yesterday morning.

A "GLEN" STEAMER.

Vessel of Famous Line Here in Pacific Mail Run.

(From Thursday's Daily)

The steamship Glenfarg docked at Pacific mail wharf at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, 12 days from Yokohama, with two passengers and 550 tons of Oriental merchandise for this port. This vessel has been considered overdue since last week and now has put in an appearance in not at all poor time from port of departure.

The Glenfarg is hardly a thing of beauty, but is a good substitute for the Pacific Mail liner whose place she fills. She is of 2,350 tons register and a gross tonnage of 2,347; her length is 360 feet, beam 44 feet, and depth of 30 feet. She was built in Glasgow in 1894 and has been plying from Asiatic ports to London and New York ever since.

The Glenfarg belongs to the great Glen line of steamers, tea carriers principally, between China and London. One of this line, the Glengyle, is celebrated for winning the great ocean race between Doosung and London against another fast freighter. The Glenogle has a speed of 19 knots. There are about seventeen of these big steamships belonging to the Glen Line. The Glenfarg is intended chiefly for a freight carrier but has most excellent accommodations on board for about twenty first class passengers. Her purser is the courteous J. B. Slocum, well known in this port, having for many years sailed in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's service as freight clerk from San Francisco to Yokohama and Hongkong.

The Glengyle, another one of this same line, follows the Belgic from Yokohama, to arrive here in about one month from now.

Engrossed.

Viggo Jacobsen has engrossed the resolutions of thanks passed by the Council of State to Francis M. Hatch in recognition of services at Washington in the cause of annexation and other public matters. The artistic work of Mr. Jacobsen was greatly admired by all who had the opportunity of seeing it.

OATH TAKING.

Arrangements to Swear in Officials on Friday.

Messengers have been dispatched to all parts of the group with the oaths to be taken by Government officials on Friday. Deputy Marshal Hitchcock sailed by the Mauna Loa for the West Coast of Hawaii, taking a list of all the officials in that quarter with typewritten copies of the legal oath for each. Two other messengers were sent to Hawaii, one to Maui, one to Molokai and one to Kauai. The oaths are to be delivered to sheriffs and deputy sheriffs.

The oath corresponds to the first part of that prescribed by the Constitution here, substituting the Constitution and laws of the United States. All subordinate officials of whatever nationality will, upon taking this oath, be retained in their present positions.

Worth Pondering Over.

The owners of the Royal Baking Powder Company lately refused $12,000,000 for the concern, a business built up and fostered by persistent advertising.

THE MILITARY.

Future of First Regiment Under Annexation.

With respect to the military, Colonel Fisher stated last night that officers and men who cared to enlist in the volunteer service of the territory of Hawaii would be sworn in after the flag raising next Friday. All present enlistments expire when the Hawaiian flag comes down. After the ceremonies the regiment will march back to the parade grounds where re-enlistments will be received at once.

The process will be as follows: Colonel Fisher will be sworn by Minister Cooper. The Colonel will then swear in the staff, field and line officers of the Regiment. The line officers will immediately thereafter swear in the men of their respective commands.

The status of the regulars for a few days will remain the same. That is to say, they will likely remain on duty until the New Yorkers arrive. It is understood that such as so desire will be given an opportunity to re-enlist in the garrison.

Made in the Philippines.

Manila hemp is the fiber of a species of banana (Musa textilis) which thrives only in certain localities, where it is cultivated by the natives. The fiber is still produced in the old native way, by scraping the leaves with a peculiar knife, which requires expert handling. Numberless contrivances to supercede this simple process have been tried and patented, but without success. The native way is still the best, and it produces a fine fiber of which thread is spun and cloth woven that excels the best Tussore silk. Manila hemp is one of the leading products of the Philippines and it represents one of the most important industries of the islands. The superior qualities of the material are well known to the seafaring men of all nations and to those connected with hempen industries everywhere.

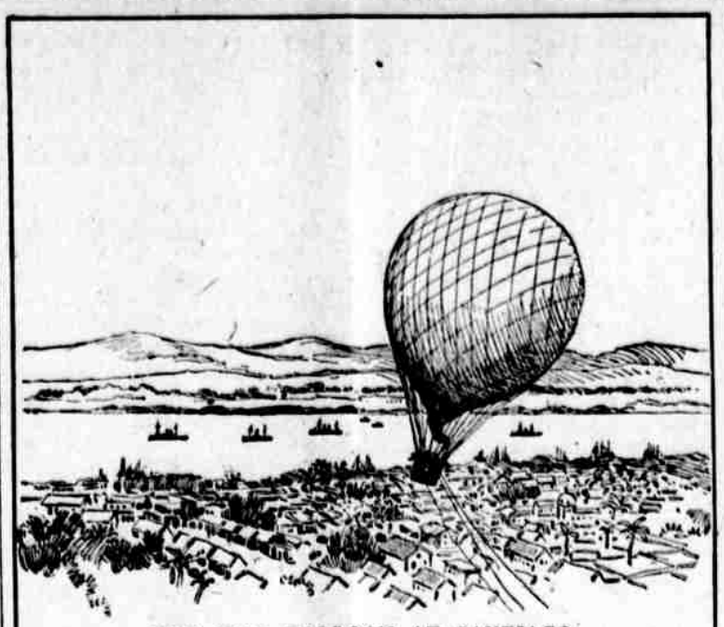
GLAD HAND.

Portsmouth Extends a Hearty Welcome—Our Citizens Show Appreciation in Public Utterances.

Lack of appreciation is not a failing of our citizens, and the advent of the "Little Conqueror," was received with the same display of enthusiasm which has spread all over the Union. Coming like a ray of sunshine to every sufferer, and raising burdens that many backs have borne for years is enough to awaken the public to praise, the like of which has never been heard in this locality. From every ward, from every street comes the same report. Failure is an unknown quantity, as far as the "Little Conqueror" is concerned, and success follows every foot-step. Right here at home the triumphs have been many and have set our people talking about the wondrous workings. The following case in point should interest every reader, and it is only one among thousands.

Mr. Asmasa Edmunds, 273 West Front street, Portsmouth, O., says: "I had complained for some time of a weak back and an aching pain just around the kidneys. I felt sure the kidneys caused it, because the secretions were off color. I read some accounts about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills being good for bad backs and I said to my wife that I believed that I would try them. I went down to Fisher & Streich's drug store and got a box. I could tell in a few days that they were doing me good, and this was so encouraging that I kept right on using the pills until a time came when my back ceased hurting me. It seems to me that this was a test of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, in which they proved themselves worthy of the name and worthy of recommendation to others."

For sale by dealers, or will be mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu general agents for the Islands; price 50c per box. Do not forget the name Doan's.



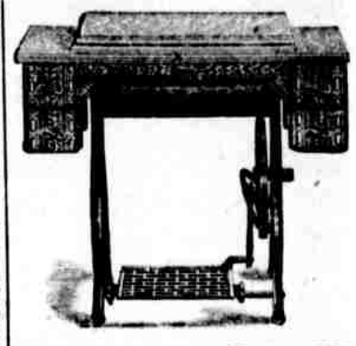
THE WAR BALLOON AT SANTIAGO.

One of the features of General Shafter's attack upon Santiago was the use of the military balloon. This balloon was sent up about 2,500 feet and floated over the city. The observations made from it were of great value to the attacking army. The balloon was held captive by great wire cables, through which telegraph and telephone messages were transmitted to General Shafter.

We Don't Want Your Money!

Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH Is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.
We are Sole Agents for
the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON"
AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu. L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

In addition to recent invoices from the United States,

The Pacific Hardware Co.

have just receive direct from England:

Winsor & Newton's Artists' Colors,
Color Boxes, Canvas, Academy Board
Palettes and Vouga's Studies,
Dandy Brushes, Wostenholm's Cutlery,
Wade and Butcher's Razors,
Open and Twisted Link Trace Chains.

And a full assortment of

DOOR MATS.

Pacific Hardware Co.,
—LIMITED.—
Fort Street.



Vapo-Cresolene

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS

CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation gives the safest and most effectual means of treating the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its antiseptic virtues render it invaluable in contagious diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Descriptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by druggists.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents

COPPERPLATE PRINTING.
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE Co.

READ THE ADVERTISER

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

If you do not know

the market value of furniture you can safely place yourself in our hands, and be sure of honest treatment. We will advise you honestly, and give you just as good prices as though you were in the business. We have built up our immense trade through fair and square dealing, and we have too much at stake to spoil our reputation.

Models are perfect.

These sample Polished Oak Chamber Suites and sample pieces of Hall, Dining Room and Library Furniture are models of the best makes and best styles. That's why they're such big bargains—at the special prices.

You can't appreciate what a chance is offered unless you see the furniture.

Remember that our repair department is run on the saving-to-you-plan. We give you the best service for the least price.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S.

Throw the responsibility on us—

That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was so exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that is the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE.

Queen Street.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

(LIMITED)

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

—OF—

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Rechstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages,

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease,

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers,

Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.
(LIMITED.)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ld.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 12, 1898

FLAG DAY CEREMONY.

The indignation of many persons regarding the arrangement of the ceremonies connected with the visible transfer of the sovereignty of the Islands, on Friday, requires that some explanation be made.

It is this, we understand, although we have no official knowledge on the matter:

The Cabinet at no time, and this only is positive information, previous to the arrival of Admiral Miller, made any promises directly or indirectly regarding the form of the ceremonies. It could not. The taking of possesion of the Islands is an affair of the United States Government, to be executed in its own way, and by its own officers, and not by the officers of our Government.

On the arrival of the Admiral, his instructions, and the instructions to Minister Sewall undoubtedly directed how the transfer should be made. The Admiral and the Minister being in the habit of obeying orders, have undertaken to execute these instructions. We do not know what they are. Whatever is done on Friday, will be done, we assume, in accordance with these instructions.

The arrangements may not suit us, but if they are the President's orders, they must be obeyed. He may not have taken the same view of the proper form of the ceremonies that we do. He may have regarded the transfer as a simple, brief, dignified affair which should not be attended with any elaborate ceremonial not necessary or in his opinion, appropriate.

Our Government, the Islands being already annexed, is subject to the Government of the United States, and naturally, has no authority in the matter, and could make no binding promises about it, as any sensible person may readily understand.

We would expect that any ceremony not strictly connected with the act of transfer might lay all the officials open to censure by the Government at Washington.

As free and enlightened citizens we are at liberty to celebrate the event, independently of the official ceremony.

THE RETAIL TRADE.

One of the largest grocery houses in San Francisco declared, some months ago, that whenever annexation took place, it would establish a branch store in Honolulu, and sell its articles at San Francisco prices only. It is also said that other mercantile houses will take the same course.

What will take place is now a mere matter of speculation. It is probable that there will be some radical changes as soon as the laws governing this territory are passed by Congress.

Heretofore it has been difficult and practically impossible for residents to deal generally with the retail merchants of San Francisco, or of other cities. The expense of invoices, the engagement of freights, and necessity of obtaining permits here, the valuation of articles imported even through the postoffice, have caused annoyance, loss of time and expense.

Under the new conditions, articles will be sent from the Mainland to this place with the same care, as they are sent from San Francisco to Oakland. No invoices that must be sworn to, no valuations whatever, no permits to land, will be needed. Articles will also be brought through the mails without examination. We learn that Wells, Fargo & Co. will soon establish a branch of their express concern here. Besides this, local expresses will be started, which will compete with the larger express company, if its charges are excessive.

It is possible that one or more of the department stores may establish branches here. These stores, purchasing at reduced prices great quantities of goods, will sell at close profits here.

The day of the "drummer" has come. We have now the military drummer. He will be followed by the commercial drummer. Our local laws which discriminate against foreign agents of mercantile houses, are even now unconstitutional, under many decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, as such local laws interfere with the rights of citizens of other States. Besides this Congress will not pass any law limiting the freedom of trade. The drummer will seek the Asiatic trade, and, so far as he can do so, will put the Asiatic merchants, with good credit, on a par with the merchants here in the markets of the Mainland.

It does not follow that our local merchants will be driven out of trade. They will be forced to meet sharp competition, and they should be able to meet it. No doubt they will do so. It will be the survival of the fittest.

PARTY GOVERNMENT IN JAPAN.

Annexation and the war have allowed a most important political event in Japan to escape notice.

Those who are familiar with the attempt of the Emperor and his friends to establish constitutional government during the last ten years, know that the chief obstacle to its success, as it has succeeded in England and our own country, is the absence of political parties, and the activity and influence of personal parties in this administration of the Government. The same absence of political parties, divided on certain distinct principles of government, in France and Italy, especially in France, is thoroughly discussed by Bodley in his treatise on government by party, and Japan is cited as an instance of government of persons, and not of principles.

The racial habit and thought of the Japanese naturally expressed itself in the Government, whatever political name it assumed. As the clan governed before, in a large measure, so the clans, after the creation of the present constitutional government, at once made the administration, not that of a party, but of a clan.

The result has been in many ways unfortunate, although, fortunately for that country, it has not been disastrous, as many predicted it would be.

While one clan was in power, the other clans combined, in the Diet, to drive it out of power, by obstructing legislation. Three times has the Emperor dissolved the Diet, and "gone to the people," as the British say, with no better result than the continuance of personal as against party government. Only the religious veneration of all classes for the Emperor has saved the Empire from civil war.

Count Ito, one of the most enlightened statesmen of the Empire, has firmly believed that the establishment of party government was a political necessity. As the Premier recently, he found that the clans and the men with some personal following were in a majority in the Diet. He boldly adopted, for the first time, the British method of changing the government, by advising the Emperor to call in the opposition and give the administration into its hands. This was done. Count Ito then resigned. For the first time, under the new constitution, there is something of a party administration in the Empire. Although it may soon be driven out of office, it marks the beginning of substantial democratic rule in what was an Oriental despotism only a few years ago.

THE LOUISIANA CONSTITUTION

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention adjourned recently, after adopting a remarkable and novel provision regarding the right to vote. The object in view was to prevent the negroes from voting.

By the last census there were 113,000 colored male residents of voting age, 130,000 white male residents, and 25,000 foreign born voters in the State.

In order to cut off the negro vote the convention resorted to a curious device. It confers the elective franchise on those whose parents or grand parents were qualified voters in 1867. The negroes, owing to the existence of slavery, were not entitled to vote during that year. This provision, therefore, cuts off their rights to the franchise, unless they can read and write. Few of them can do so. It places the franchise mainly in the hands of the white population.

Some of the best lawyers of the State believe that the provision is constitutional. On the other hand, it is believed by many lawyers in other States, that this provision is in direct conflict with the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which is that the right of citizens "to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The matter will soon go to the Supreme Court of the United States, and its decision will be of the greatest value in settling the rights of the colored men.

FEAR.

Chas. A. Dana, in his Reminiscences of the Civil War, writes that, as Assistant Secretary of War, he visited General Sheridan, and asked him this question:

"But are you never afraid?" "If I was, I would not be ashamed of it," he said. "If I should follow my natural impulse I should run away always, at the beginning of danger; the men who say they are never afraid in a battle do not tell the truth."

Chorus of "organs"—"Dole must go!"

President McKinley—"Dole will stay!"

THE MISSIONARY'S ACCOUNT.

As Hawaii, at noon, becomes a part of the national domain, the missionary may also present his accounts at the same time with the Christian civilization that sent him here, seventy-eight years ago. Today is a day for balance sheets, for general reckoning, for taking account of stock.

The missionary offered, in 1820, to teach the native rulers, and the serfs as well, reading and writing and the rudiments of education. He assumed the responsibility of it. It was his philanthropy and the philanthropy of the people who sent him.

Neither trader, or sailer, or whaleman or merchant shared in that philanthropy. Trader and merchant of those days robbed the Kings and people, debauched the women, and demoralized the men with rum. Even New England, in search of oil, which was gold, set loose her legions of heathen, in the garb of whalemen, upon these simple people. The missionary fought the heathenism of his own country as sturdily as he fought the heathenism of Polynesia, because it struck at order, virtue and progress. Among his dangerous foes were the descendants of the Puritan, in search of gold in the Pacific, for they threw away their principles before they crossed the equator, and believed the Devil reigned under the Southern Cross. Churches, schools, and good government stood in their way.

The missionary, not in search of gold, opened the schools, and the churches, and patiently taught the Puritan theory of government. He groped greatly in the dark, as all men groped in the dark then, and do now, and will do in the coming ages, until the progress of the world is ended. If his light was dim, it was the dim light of New England, the light of the tallow candle, instead of the electric light of modern study and knowledge.

Only men and women who had the time and were filled with devotion to the cause, could discharge the trust they had assumed for American philanthropy. After three-quarters of a century of patient work, ably assisted by those who had a common sympathy with them, they fixed permanently in these Islands a system of education, which has no peer in the tropics. Its defects are the defects of the Anglo-Saxon schools elsewhere. But the system is now a part of the life of the people. It is this that has dispelled the fear of American statesmen that the native population would be a menace to good government, though it might not be in itself sufficient for self government.

The account which the missionary hands in today must be credited with the establishment of the form of good government during a half century, though he could not supply its substance; of the planting of the institutions of civilization here, though he could not maintain them in their integrity.

The true balance sheet may debit him with a want of a certain knowledge and wisdom. But the noblest and wisest philanthropists of their time were equally deficient, just as we, of the later age, see the deficiencies of Cotton Mather and the Puritan.

The result of their works, valuable as it was and is, is still disappointing, when measured by the standards erected by their own hope and enthusiasm. It was not strange that they failed to comprehend the conservative power of the racial habits in mind and morals.

What the value of the assets which are turned over to the American people today, will be in a century, no one can estimate. Another balance, struck off a hundred years from now, will show.

SIDE LIGHTS.

The transfer of sovereignty tomorrow will be conducted with Republican simplicity, and to many will be a solemn event.

But there will be several interesting aspects of the matter, having no connection with the official act. The historians should be in attendance, so as to study the lights and shadows of the scene which will become so important in our local chronicle.

At 12 o'clock noon Mr. Dole, we assume, will experience a sudden and grateful phychological change. At 11:59 he will be, as he has been, a Hawaiian citizen, a son of this volcanic born soil. At 12 o'clock, one minute later, he will become, by a process of legal manipulation, an American citizen. It will be in the nature of a political resurrection. As a "terrestrial body," or Hawaiian, he will instantly sink into the tomb on which is inscribed "back numbers," and lie there with all sorts of reputable and disreputable dead rulers of nations. As a "celestial body" he will be instantly resurrected into an American citizen and chief executive of an American territory. He will at once abandon his Hawaiian traditions, habits and thoughts, and permeate his soul with the current political ideas of the live Americans, and announce to the correspondents his political creed, whether he is a Republican, Democrat or Populist.

Not the least interesting incident will be when the hour arrives for congratulations, and the solemn procession of Earnest Patriots who fervently believed several days ago that they sealed him up for all time in the "Back Number" mausoleum, approach him and congratulate him on his resurrection, and kindly inform him that now they are quite ready to overlook his "glaring political errors," and that it was only a mistake in the working of the slot that threw out the card which announced "poetic justice" to someone else, and nothing for himself.

The painter, Hitchcock, must not fail to take in the whole effect and reproduce it on canvas.

ANNEXED OR TO BE ANNEXED?

The act of annexation was consummated on July 7th, by the Joint Resolution of Congress, which provides "that the said Hawaiian Islands be, and they are hereby annexed as a part of the territory of the United States, and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof." If it was not legally consummated on that day, it will be today at 12 o'clock.

While the Joint Resolution regards the act of annexation as instant and final, and there is in it no suggestion of any further act or thing whatsoever to be done, it is the fact, we understand, that the Government in Washington has not formally notified the Government of these Islands of the action of Congress, but will be so today at 12 o'clock. It is assumed, for practical purposes, that the act of annexation, will not be complete without the service of some formal notice on the Executive here, and from that moment the Federal Government assumes all responsibility for the administration of affairs.

The Joint Resolution declares an instant annexation, without any notice of any kind whatsoever. The interpretation put upon it is, however, that it becomes effective only when actual possession is taken.

As the Joint Resolution is very broad and fails to define many important relations, no doubt there will be considerable litigation regarding its scope. The question whether the Islands became a part of the American territory on July 7th or upon August 12th may be an interesting one.

RECRUITING THE ARMY.

Recruiting for the purpose of filling up the regiments under the second call for 75,000 men is proceedingly slowly in the States. Only 27,519 men had enlisted towards making up the numbered required of 37,566, on July 14th. This is rather remarkable, when the enormous population is considered. Men prefer the new organizations to the regiments already in the field, into which they must enter as strangers.

The volunteers regiments in the service are losing scores of young men, who enlisted while under age, and therefore cannot be held to service. The enlistment of minors is an old trick, practiced during the Civil War. It is done by men who expect to obtain commissions and the pay of officers, as soon as they have enlisted the required number of men. The commissions are obtained, the pay begins, and then the minors are discharged by the superior officers or the Courts.

These experiences are teaching the people that if we are to be a warlike people, the volunteer system must be largely modified and the method of putting an army in the field must be put on a business basis.

With the end of the Hawaiian Republic comes the end of that awful apparition of the Diamond Head light house crushing in the skulls of the unsuspecting travelers. It is now certified by two well known and capable experts, Messrs. Kleugel and Onderdonk, that the structure is sound and safe. Superintendent Rowell is vindicated. That ferocious mongrel of shark and eagle, known as the "Guyascutus," introduced in these sunlit islands by Senator McCandless, will now make the lighthouse his roosting place, with his half brother, the eagle who soars at noon today.

The automobile has passed the experimental stage in Paris, and the fashionable women are taking it up as a fad. Carriages and horses are abandoned, while the automobiles bowl along the Champs Elysees and the Bois de Bologne. It is safe, therefore, to predict that we shall have horseless carriages here within a short time. The objection to them will be their lack of power to climb some of our roads, such as the Pali or the Tantalus roads. Otherwise they will be most useful.

Many of the colored or Afro-American schools, which claim the right to be rated as colleges, are indiscriminately granting degrees to colored lawyers and preachers. At the rate they are granting them, the South will soon have its full quota of negro Doctors of Divinity, and Doctors of Laws.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The echo of Dewey's guns can be heard here today.

• • •

It will be today a case of nailing the flag to the masthead.

• • •

"You can't lick an American tar," is good enough statement to be preserved.

• • •

Anyhow there are no "keep off the grass" signs in the Executive Building Grounds.

• • •

It is a happy thing that a man can relieve himself of the memory of a tooth pain.

• • •

If any man yells "rubberneck" at the Executive Building grounds on Friday, put him out.

• • •

Wheel racing in this town is now about the deadest thing that ever happened that way.

• • •

For list of the new officers under the new dispensation, consult the present directory or roster.

• • •

There is a good prospect that the American Eagle will do just a bit of screaming soon after 12 m. today.

• • •

Like a good many who had "gone before," the soldiers aboard the St. Paul coveted the Honolulu assignment.

• • •

The coming occasion presents to some individuals the gloomy opportunity or alternative of being men without country.

• • •

One of the evening papers has "flopped" on the Governorship question. The process is nothing new with that particular paper.

• • •

Our isolation has at least one compensation at this time. We don't have to struggle with those Spanish names every day in the week.

• • •

Perhaps now that the Diamond Head lighthouse matter is presented to public notice, half-baked experting on anything and everything will be practiced less.

• • •

The men who think they know how to make a State will be in the foreground a good deal now, but the men who really make a State will work quietly and evenly.

• • •

Pent-up State secrets will have full high tide flow at noon today. If skillful forecasting can be depended upon to any extent there will be no remarkable revelations.

• • •

It was a rough judge in the rough days of the rough West who once announced or proclaimed in his court that he wanted nothing but silence there, and not too much of that.

• • •

Over in Hilo town the citizens took time by the forelock and raised the Stars and Stripes over the Court House so soon as Annexation news was received. And still they call Hilo slow.

• • •

The Hilo Herald is out for Minister of Finance Damon for Governor. When the Herald ventures into the field of politics editorially it speaks for a pretty good sized element on the Island of Hawaii.

• • •

It seems odd that at this late day some people should just be getting together their views on annexation. They should reserve the mental energy needed in this task to application on future issues.

• • •

In these halycon days of development by leaps and bounds your Uncle Benjamin Franklin Dillingham isn't saying a word, though no individual in the community has a better right to remark "I told you so."

• • •

Senator Mason, whose views on State secrecy were given yesterday morning, is the man who voted for the Annexation Joint Resolution because so requested by his Illinois constituents.

• • •

The young brawn is just now studying watermanship to the end that the foremost sport of the Islands may be properly exploited on two occasions next month. The Myrtles, Healanis and Leilanis show a noble shell game.

• • •

Testimony of a ship's master to the efficiency and industry of the local port or harbor officials is contained in a communication. It is always a pleasure to a newspaper to be the medium of noting deserved commendatation.

• • •

There is probably ten times more thoughtless expression in Honolulu than in any other town ten times bigger. The preachers would likely be willing to preach about it, but most of the people who need speaking to are seldom seen in church.

• • •

That pioneer Republican Club, the one organized at Hilo, is reported to be enjoying a lively growth. Republican clubs thrive that way in most places, but it has been the rule of life up to date that the pioneer rarely reaps the reward of his labors.

• • •

Mr. Dressler, representing the San Francisco Examiner here now, saw a hula and reports in his letter that it is harmless and is not "such a much" anyhow. There is nothing yellow about a hula excepting the ilima leis. Dressler was gold-bricked in his hula venture.

• • •

Statistics on the sugar consumption of the United States tell that Hawaii will have the same market for a long time. Less than one-tenth of the sugar imported into the Mainland comes from these Islands. At best it will take forty years to supplant outside sugar in the United States.

• • •

It was so far back as November last that Toru Hoshi, the Japanese Minister to the United States, contributed to Harper's Monthly an article or paper in which he discussed the relations of his country and the United States notably with reference to the Hawaiian question. Some months before the end of last year Japan had reached the conclusion that the Islands would become American territory.

• • •

It does not seem at all likely that any food supplies dangerous to health and even life would be taken aboard one of the United States transports. The officers are not men who deliberately plan murder, even if they seem at times a little blunted to the hardships and sufferings of others.

• • •

A hotel keeper in Germany has been convicted and fined on the ground that "by placing a tasteless and offensive wooden fence along one of the finest parts of the roadway he did wound the esthetic feelings of the public," contrary to a statute against gross nuisance. The useless barriers are rapidly disappearing from Honolulu.

• • •

If the United States hold the Ladrone Islands, Guam will cease to be a fictitious port. Every year hundreds of vessels clear for Guam without any purpose whatever of calling there. The explanation of failure to do so is to call attention to an old Spanish law forbidding entrance to the harbor without leave from the Spanish Government at Madrid.

WILL MUSTER OUT

Sharpshooters Will Reorganize as Rifle Club.

Unanimous Vote of the Company. Adjournment Dinner to Be Held in Progress Hall.

There was a large and enthusiastic gathering of Sharpshooters at their headquarters last night for the purpose of determining the future status of the organization. Capt. F. S. Dodge presided. The question before the body was whether it should, after annexation, join the regiment as a military company, or muster out and reorganize as a sporting rifle club. Upon motion the latter course proved the unanimous choice of the company.

Therefore, the First Company of Sharpshooters will cease to exist today. The reorganization will take place as soon as convenient, perhaps at once.

It was unanimously decided to give a "stag" dinner in Progress hall next Thursday evening. Mr. Desky kindly donated the place for the purpose. The Sharpshooters have a fund of about $500 in their treasury, and it was deemed equitable that all present and recent members should enjoy it. This will be the first time the perfect arrangements of Progress hall will have been used for a dinner, and everything will be combined to make the affair as swell as possible.

The Sharpshooters have of late years been directly under the President. Prior to 1895, when John Kidwell was captain, it was a part of the military department. Its commanders have been John Kidwell, Frank S. Dodge, W. E. Wall and then Dodge again. The present officers are: Frank S. Dodge, captain; James L. McLain, first lieutenant; John Cassidy, second lieutenant. Sergeants: Dr. N. B. Emerson, J. D. McVeigh, J. B. Gibson, W. E. Wall and J. Marsden. Corporals: A. B. Wood, J. S. McCandless and J. S. Martin.

The Sharpshooters have done excellent service for the Government. From the very first the organization has been strong in personnel and influence. It did good field work in 1895 and its older members were to the fore in 1893. The company has developed some of the best shots in the world. The command has had matches with a number of organizations in the United States and has won every time. It is doubtful if a team of ten or even twenty men could be gotten together anywhere to cope with the Sharpshooters.

The Sick.

Soldiers at the hospitals were getting along last night as well as could be expected. Lieut. Hunt and Private O'Connell, at the Red Cross, are still very ill. Private Smith, at the Queen's hospital, is passing through his critical stage.

Relics Turned Over.

The last of the Monarchial relics were turned over yesterday by Minister King to the Bishop Museum. In the lot was an endless number of spears, decorations, etc. Turning these relics over to the Museum was authorized and instructed by the last Legislature. The idea in doing so was to keep them in the country.

She Likes America.

Mlle. Boegli, the language teacher, formerly of the High School, of this city, is now engaged in the same capacity in Van Ness Seminary in San Francisco. She is charmed with San Francisco in general and the Americans in particular. This is her first visit to the United States, she having circled the globe from her home in Switzerland thus far, by way of India and Australia.

Mlle. Boegli made many friends in Honolulu and has written some interesting letters to them of her impressions of the people whom she has met in the States. One thing, she finds them so obliging. "Not at all like Sydney," she writes, "there, if you ask for information on the street, it is almost invariably, 'Can't say,' but in this city, if the person asked does not possess the requisite information, he will take you to some person or place or directory where you can find it."

AN EXPERT SAY

Capable Men Report on New Lighthouse Tower.

C. H. KLUEGEL—JOHN OUDERKIRK

They Say It Is all Right—Legislative Committee Condemned It—Rider on an Expense Item.

A good many of the hours of the Senate during the last session of the last Legislature were used in discussion on the new Diamond Head lighthouse. There was strenuously urged the contention that Mr. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, had raised up for the support of the light a flimsy structure that would topple over at the first heavy wind. It was solemnly asserted that the frame or tower as placed was wholly insufficient for strength. Some of the remarks were quite warm and with one man particularly the condemnation of Mr. Rowell was frequent and strong as expression of adverse opinion on the tower. This tower, by the way, is the same as used for lighthouses everywhere. There are scores of just the same kind precisely on the Atlantic coast. Framework of iron or steel is preferred over the masonry foundation. Stone foundations are being replaced on the New England coast by the metal towers, yet a few of the Senators and a number of the Representatives were confident that Mr. Rowell had made a mistake. After many speeches had been made in the Senate a committee was appointed. It made a solemn and formal report. Following is a copy of the serious document:

The item in line 45 is the estimated amount needed to complete the Diamond Head lighthouse, including the installation of the electric light for same.

Your committee have personally inspected said new light house now being constructed, and consulted different authorities regarding the strength and stability of the structure, which is all of iron above the concrete foundation and is simply four 4-inch galvanized iron pipes, in 20-foot lengths, from the ground to the lighthouse proper, 40 feet. It is suitably braced and above this is the superstructure with the lights, 20 feet high. The iron of the supports is 1-4 inch thick, which is cut by the thread in each of the joints at least half of its thickness, leaving 1-8 inch in thickness at each joint, which would appear to be a weak point in the same.

It may, however, be strong enough to support the 15-tons weight of the superstructure and stormy gales while it is fresh and new, but it is in a position constantly exposed to the salt spray of the sea, which will sooner or later cut the weak joints of the iron with rust and endanger the safety of the structure with final collapse of the supports.

On general principles a lighthouse should be a permanent institution that can be relied upon, with its light always on hand, especially in stormy weather. To accomplish this, it should be constructed in the most substantial manner and not in a way to do service for two, three, five or even ten years and then be missing, having collapsed or toppled over.

The lighthouse now being constructed can be made substantial and as permanent as possible by building up a good substantial stone and cement tower from the ground up to the superstructure and securely fastening the upper structure to the stonework. It would then be doubly strong, and when the iron pillars become weak from rust the stone tower will continue to hold all firmly in its place. This will require an addition to the original appropriation, which was $10,000. There has already been expended for the foundation and tower, tools, etc., $1,824.29; for the lantern, $5,561.90, total, $7,386.19; and we are now asked to reappropriate from the unexpended balance to complete the construction and put in electric lights $1,000, which will make the total cost $8,886.19. To build up a substantial stone tower as suggested above would require, say $2,500 additional, or about $4,000 besides the amount already expended.

It seems at first sight as if this is a large amount to expend in addition to the present outlay on this structure, but if we consider for a moment it is only a drop in the bucket when compared with the loss of any one of the large steamers now coming to this port, as a result of the collapse of the new Diamond Head Lighthouse.

We cannot afford to run any chances in such a matter and rely upon a cheap, temporary structure, when we can have something permanent. Your committee, therefore, recommend that in addition to the $1,500 asked, the sum of $2,500 be appropriated to build a substantial stone tower for said lighthouse, to be completed before the superstructure is finished.

F. S. LYMAN,
H. P. BALDWIN,
J. A. McCANDLESS.

This report resulted in a rider for the lighthouse appropriation item, making it read this way:

New lighthouses and lights, completion Diamond Head ..$ 4000

(Not to exceed $2,500 thereof to be first expended in erecting a substantial stone tower for support to such light.)

After the report was heard in the Senate, Mr. Baldwin stated that while subscribing to it as a matter of caution he believed that the Superintendent of Public Works was capable of judging safely in the matter. Other Senators were immensely pleased with the report and boasted of how Mr. Rowell had been censured and a great calamity avoided, nipped in the bud as it were. So far as the record shows, there was no expert testimony on which to base the report. There was presented merely the conclusions of guess work. The Cabinet had nothing to say in the premises at the time, but has lately instituted an inquiry and here is what has come of it:

Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 8, 1898.

Jas. A. King, Esq., Minister of Interior.

Sir:—At the request of Mr. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, we have examined the light house tower at Diamond Head.

The examination was more particularly with reference to the strength of the structure to sustain the load to be placed upon it.

The greatest stress will occur at the time of a violent wind.

After consideration of the requirements, we are of the opinion that the structure has ample strength for all the stresses to which it may be subjected.

Yours respectfully,
C. H. KLUEGEL,
JOHN OUDERKIRK.

The first signature on the report is that of the chief engineer of the Oahu Railway & Land Company. Mr. Kluegel has been here many years as head of the survey and construction departments of the railway. He left a first class place in the United States to settle in the Islands. Upon his judgment and knowledge the Railway and other companies in the country have invested in the aggregate millions of dollars and Mr. Kluegal's reputation in his business is the highest. John Ouderkirk is a contractor, builder and building superintendent in business here for many years and he has been mentioned as a candidate for the office of Superintendnet of Public Works by friends at various times, though he has not personally, so far as may be known, been in any way an applicant for the place. Mr. Ouderkirk has put up wharves here and some of the best buildings. He is established as one whose word in the matter of the character of a structure of any sort is about final.

The Cabinet has before it now the report of the Senate committee, the appropriation item with the rider, and the report of two capable and trustworthy experts and the fact that the light house plant, excepting the masonry which the Legislators wanted, is ready for use.

NO FORT SITE YET

Part of New York May Camp in Town.

A Temporary Arrangement Under Consideration—Looking for a Tract—Two Men Left.

NEW YORK FIRST.

Colonel Barber stated last night that no site had yet been selected for the permanent barracks of the United States garrison to be stationed here. Numerous tracts of land had been examined, but none have, as yet, met all requirements. The Colonel will examine some large lots near town today. Thus far the Allen tract and a Government plot near Kalihi seem to have met with favor.

At best it will be several weeks and perhaps two months bfore the permanent quarters will be ready for the garrison. In the meantime the New Yorkers will go into camp. If arrangements can be made to that end a part or a whole of the regiment will camp on the N. G. H. parade grounds and occupy the old barracks and drill shed. In case this scheme crowds up matters too much a part of the regiment may be taken to the old baseball grounds at Makiki.

Colonel Barber's plan to use the parade grounds at the drill shed is in the interest of convenience. He purposes to rent some large building in town to be used as a mess hall, and it will be advisable, he thinks, to have the men as near it as possible.

SOLDIERS TWO.

Two soldiers of the transport St. Paul are left in town. One of them is a member of the South Dakota battalion and was enlisted in San Francisco about three weeks ago. The other is a Minnesota recruit. Both realize the plight they are in and will spend sleepless nights wondering what fate awaits them. The California man had been drinking swipes with natives the night before and was asleep in the house of his friends when the steamer sailed. That is what he reported at the Consulate. The other man claims to have been ill at the house of a native in Nuuanu valley. He is really under medical treatment.

Yesterday afternoon the men called at the United States Consulate and left their statements. They were told to call again at 10 o'clock this morning. Later they met Lieutenant Winthrop, post quartermaster of United States forces, and were sent to the Sailors' Home. There they spent the night. The men want to go on to Manila.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR FLUX.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Pulaski, says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician having failed to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

THE RANKIN BOYS

Notable Family in One of the Western States.

A MEMBER VISITS HONOLULU

Some Rough Life—Contact With Indians and Desperadoes. A Brave Woman.

Wilson Rankin, who has lately spent a month at Wright's Villa here, is one of the family of "Fighting Rankins" of Wyoming. Every member of the tribe is a six-footer, a good rider, a good shot with six-shooter and rifle, a man of tried nerve. Best of all there isn't the slightest trace of braggadocia in one of them. All are quiet, unassuming men who gained reputations on the frontier in years agone because they were active in the duties of the rough and exciting life. Among the Rankins known to the writer are "Jim," an ex-sheriff and a mining man; "Joe," ex-deputy United States Marshal for Wyoming and a land speculator and cattle owner; "Bob," an ex-officer and a cattleman and "Newt" the same; Wilson is manager of the big Wyoming cattle ranch of Ora Haley, one of the best known of range kings.

Joe Rankin became world-famous in 1879. He made a journey on horseback that is always mentioned in the list of record rides. Joe went out from Rawlins, Wyo., with Maj. Thornburg, U. S. A., to the White River, Colo., reservation of the Ute Indians, who were at that time threatening to go on the warpath. The command consisted of but one company of cavalry and a few civilians in charge of a pack train. Joe was guide and courier. He and Maj. Thornburg, while riding a short distance ahead of the troop, were fired upon by Indians from ambush. Maj. Thornburg was killed. Joe was wounded, but managed to get back to the main body. This was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The troop was surrounded by Indians. Before dark all but three of the horses and mules had been killed and six of the soldiers had gone to the last sleep, while a dozen or more were wounded. The only horse left happened to be a pretty good one. Joe mounted it at midnight, slipped through the circle of savages and struck for Rawlins, the nearest telegraph station, distance, 147 miles. Joe had three mounts on the trip and rode each horse to death. He made the ride in twelve hours. Aid for the cavalry company was summoned from Fort Russel, Wyo., where Col. Merritt, now a very important figure in the army of the United States was in command. Joe Rankin had to have rest after the ride and Wilson, the man who left here recently and Jim, then sheriff of Carbon County, Wyo., with Bob, deputy sheriff, were sent with Merritt as guides, scouts and couriers.

At daylight after Joe left the Thornburg command the Indians fired a few parting volleys and drew away. They went over to the agency, killed several people there and with the three or four women of the place started south. This part of the story may be disposed of by saying that through some maneuvering in the east peace was declared and a commission came out from Denver, Colo., met the Indians with the women and fixed matters up. All westerners and the friends of Thornburg, Agent Meeker and the other victims of butchery were indignant.

A lieutenant of Merritt's command was killed by the Indians after peace had been declared. He was out scouting with the Rankins and against their advice made a wide detour alone and was picked off from cover. A fine hotel at Laramie, Wyo., is named for Maj. Thornburg.

While Jim Rankin was sheriff of Carbon County stage and train robbery were rife. Some men who had wrecked and robbed a train were pursued by officers and being overtaken made a fight which they won. They intrenched themselves in a favorable position in the mountains. The leaders of this lawless gang were two notorious criminals and fugitives known as "Big Nose George" and "Dutch Charlie." Vincent and Widdifield were the names of two of the special officers killed in the fight. They had bravely led the posse. Both were young men of the country and were very well liked. In time "Big Nose George" was captured at Miles City, Mont., and brought to the Rawlins jail. He was decorated with a ball and chain. One evening he disabled "Bob" Rankin with the heavy ball. Bob's family residence was in the court house and jail building. His wife heard the noise of "Big Nose George's" attempt to escape and quickly appeared on the scene with a six-shooter. She held the prisoner till help arrived. Bob is still alive, but has never recovered from the effects of the blow. "Big Nose George" was taken out of the jail by a mob the next night and hanged at the stockyards.

"Dutch Charlie" was captured at a robber's roost within a hundred miles of the scene of derailment of the train. While he was being brought to Rawlins he was taken from the train at a station called Carbon, about forty miles from Rawlins, and hanged by a mob. This was in the dead of winter. The body was left on the depot platform all night and was frozen stiff when put into a coffin.

Mrs. "Bob" Rankin was presented by the citizens of Rawlins with a fine gold watch and chain.

While United States Marshal for Wyoming Joe Rankin had a number of most exciting and dangerous adventures with "Newt" as his companion. The Rankins will figure extensively in the histories of Wyoming and the Rocky Mountain region.

Champion Blood Purifier

Probably all of our readers know something of George W. Walker, of 627 Bourke St., Surry Hills, Sidney, N. S. W. He gives us this unusual and most remarkable experience:



"After being a victim to typhoid, brain and rheumatic fevers in 1892, my system was left in a debilitated condition. Besides being very weak I had numerous abscesses on the lower part of my back and spine from which a great number of pieces of bone were taken. As fast as an abscess would appear and was lanced another would form. I was treated at two different hospitals without success, the surgeons in attendance informing me that I was suffering from blood poisoning. The abscesses continued to form and I was never without pain until six months ago I was induced to try

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

When I had taken the first bottle I found an improvement and after finishing twelve bottles I now feel as well as ever I did in my life. The old abscesses have all healed, new ones have ceased to come and my health is splendid. Before using the Sarsaparilla I weighed 134 lbs., and now after using a dozen bottles my weight is 200 lbs. Is not this a sure sign that I have been taking the champion blood purifier of the world?"

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Minister Cooper will continue as Minister of Education.

Henry Vida has sued James Carty for $1,000 damages for an alleged assault.

There are said to be no less than seventy lawyers in the First New York.

It is reported progress is being made in the planning for the new Waialua plantation.

C. M. Cooke and family will sail next Wednesday for their American home in Oakland.

The engagement is announced of Miss Nell M. Lomey and Dr. William L. Moore, of Hilo.

Capt. Louis T. Kenake has a small Confederate flag, sent to him by a friend in the States.

It is likely that Honokaa will soon follow the lead of Ewa in the matter of doubling capitalization.

Prof. J. M. Layhne, ex-School Superintendent of King County, Wash., arrived by the Warrimoo.

In the Circuit Court yesterday the foreign jury was excused from further duty until Monday morning.

Minister Cooper paid a short visit to Admiral Miller aboard the Philadelphia yesterday morning.

The new directory of the Hawaiian Islands is now being printed by the Hawaiian Gazette Company.

A number of Boys in Blue Odd Fellows were entertained by Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F., last evening.

The new oath to be given today simply pledges fealty to the Government and authority of the United States.

F. S. Dodge, Captain Commanding 1st Company of Sharpshooters publishes a notice of interest to members.

The new Japanese Methodist church will be dedicated under the direction of Rev. Dr. M. C. Harris next Sunday.

R. Rycroft, the Puna coffee man and ex-member of the House of Representatives, is in the city for the flag raising.

Port Surveyor Stratemeyer is filling Customs Guager Morton's place while the latter is taking a fortnight's vacation.

The S. S. Glenfarg carried away a large number of souvenir letters—the last written from the Republic of Hawaii.

The troops of the American men-of-war in port and the Philadelphia's band will turn out on Friday in white uniforms.

Capt. Robert Parker was at the station house yesterday. He is much improved, but is not well enough to turn out today.

There will be further habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Hamilton, charged with murder, either tomorrow or next week.

It has been practically settled that the United States garrison will be temporarily encamped on the parade grounds of the N. G. H.

It is figured that the 304,000 bags of sugar produced by Ewa this year would encircle Oahu if laid lengthwise around the Island.

Stockholders of Kahuku Plantation Company will receive a dividend at the office of M. S. Grinbaum & Co. upon application.

A. S. Prescott has accepted a position as clerk in the office of the Deputy Marshal. He leaves the office of Henry May.

A couple of handsome new cottages on the Macfarlane place, near Long Branch, Waikiki, are now about ready for occupancy.

Capt. Baker, who is reported to have met death on the present voyage of the ship Kenilworth, was making his last trip to sea.

Chinese Commerical Agent Goo Kim will hold a reception at noon Saturday in honor of the birth anniversary of the Emperor of China.

Mrs. Whiting, wife of Captain Whiting, will be here on the 17th if she was able to get word from the Captain, in Manila, in time to sail.

Steven Mahaula has succeeded "Pop" Atkinson as clerk in the land office. His place in the same department has been taken by Manuel Cook.

Portuguese Charge d' Affaires Canavarro called aboard the Philadelphia yesterday morning and was accorded the usual salute on retiring.

Rev. W. K. Harrington, a missionary from the Orient, and Wm. Morris were passengers on the steamship Glenfarg from Yokohama last evening.

The old Union Ice Works building, on Lower Fort street, will likely soon be in use as a storehouse for supplies for the use of the new United States garrison.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the tortures of itching piles. Yet there is a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails.

An expert opinion is that as the band is purely a State affair and is paid for out of current receipts it will "play on" until the end of the present biennial period.

There will be three notaries at the Judiciary Building and two at the police station from 2 o'clock Friday afternoon to swear in Government officials and employes.

Very few men of the expedition now here have any money. About a month's pay is coming to them, however, and they will be comparatively "flush" at Manila.

J. Batchelor, adjutant of the Citizens' Guard, and Inspector of Weights and Measures, will, on September 1, accept a position with Mr. Low on the new Halawa plantation.

Fred B. Damon will go to the Bank of Hawaii. J. L. Logan is in line of promotion for the office of superintendent of the Money Order department in the general post office.

Lieut. B. Cedric, of the French Army, who has been stationed at Saigon for some years past, is a through passenger on the steamship Glenfarg for San Francisco from Hongkong.

John A. Scott, John M. Horner, Miss Prescott, A. H. F. Renton, James R. Renton, Mrs. T. J. Higgins, Chas. E. Eagan and Guy F. Maydwell are among the Hawaii people in town to see the flag go up.

Four invalided soldiers were returned to San Francisco on the steamship Glenfarg last evening by the U. S. Government. A number of Red Cross people were on the wharf to bid them good bye.

Mrs. F. R. Day and Mrs. C. W. Day will leave by the Moana next Wednesday to be absent in the States for several months. The Day residence, on Beretania street, near Fort, will be occupied by W. R. Farrington and family.

Officials of the Y. M. C. A. are taking a much needed rest. The strain upon them during the past two months has been very great. All of the rooms, including the gymnasium and baths, are being put back as fast as possible, in normal order.

At a meeting of Hawaiians at Hilo it was voted to have nothing to do with Flag Raising in that town. A motion to raise both flags in the morning, with the Stars and Stripes on top and to omit the Hawaiian flag the next day was carried.

Word in official form was sent from the Hawaiian Foreign Office yesterday to all the Legations and Consulates notifying the representatives of foreign countries that after noon on Friday, on account of the "transfer of sovereignty," there would be no more Foreign Office in the Government here.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

—AND—

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
DORIC	AUG. 20	BELGIC	AUG. 16
BELGIC	SEPT. 10	COPTIC	SEPT. 3
COPTIC	SEPT. 29	GAELIC	SEPT. 23
.....			
.....			
.....			

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enameled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 3x5¼x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4½x10¼. Price $2.

No. 20. Size 4½x5¼x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4½x10⅛ inches. Price $2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER,

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday.....Aug. 12		*Tuesday...Oct. 25	
*Tuesday..Aug. 23		Friday.....Nov. 4	
Friday.....Sept. 2		Tuesday...Nov. 15	
Tuesday...Sept. 13		*Friday....Nov. 25	
*Friday....Sept. 23		Tuesday....Dec. 6	
Tuesday....Oct. 4		Friday.....Dec. 16	
Friday.....Oct. 14		*Tuesday...Dec. 27	

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday....Aug. 9		Friday.....Oct. 21	
Friday....Aug. 19		Tuesday....Nov. 1	
Tuesday...Aug. 30		Friday....Nov. 11	
Friday.....Sept. 9		Tuesday...Nov. 22	
Tuesday...Sept. 20		Friday.....Dec. 2	
Friday....Sept. 30		Tuesday...Dec. 13	
Tuesday....Oct. 11		Friday.....Dec. 23	

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, $50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER,

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed $100.00 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under a special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

WORK IN SCHOOLS

Some Land Will Be Available the Present Year.

AGRICULTURE TO BE TAUGHT

Has Been Tried In Schools In France—Industrial Institute Plans—List of Members.

There is every prospect that agricultural work will be begun in some of the public schools this fall under the auspices of the General Armstrong Industrial Institute which Colonel Parker assisted in organizing among the attendants on the Summer School. It is the intention of the Board of Education, it is stated, to assist in this work as much as possible. In the vicinity of some of the schools there are unused plots of Government land. It is probable that some of these will be available and that the school teachers will be permitted in many instances to use these plots of land. It is realized by the promoters of the Institute that the work must be gradual. Early work will be in a sense experimental although several teachers are already teaching agriculture in a limited and small way to their pupils. The Institue can also profit by the experience in public school agricultural training elsewhere, and there is some data obtainable in the shape of reports of various kinds.

France has tried the experiment successfully. According to Gardner's Magazine there are 28,000 schools in France with gardens attached to them, and the theory of horticulture is taught in the schools, the practice being obtained in the gardens. This plan is followed to some extent in England, though not extensively. France, however, is so well pleased with her schools already established that the French Minister of Agriculture has decided to increase the number of school gardens, and make it imperative that masters of elementary schools in the rural districts must be competent to give practical instruction in the cultivation of the soil.

In making this provision for public instruction France accepts the conditions which prevail in this country. Of her 38,343,192 population, 24,500,000 are settled in the country and 18,500,000 are agriculturists. Her productive farm lands are valued at $18,300,000,000 and their annual products are valued at $3,800,000,000. So in giving her children instruction in agriculture France is educating them in what they need the most.

There is a sum of $1,000 a year for industrial work in the schools here. A part of this sum has been used for needlework, a part for knife work and a part for other manual work. It is hoped by the educational department that as soon as practical results can be shown by the teachers in the shape of earnest and interested work by the pupils, a further sum will be available and more land. This will entail considerable study by the teachers as well as the pupils.

Following is a list of the teachers and others attendant on the Summer School who signed the roll of membership and pledged themselves to promote industrial education in the public schools:

F. W. Abbott, H. Cobb Adams, Miss A. L. Adams, Emma A. Ai, Eliza Y. Aikuli, I. Aheong, Mrs. J. B. Alexander, John B. Alexander, Lestey Albertina, C. R. Alvarez, James Amori, T. K. R. Amalu, Chas. Andrews, Myra Angus, G. P. Andrews, Anna Arnold, Hattie Ayars, C. W. Baldwin, Jennie Berg, Sister Beatrice, Lester Bentria, W. H. Beers, Sophia Baermann, J. N. Bell, Frances Bindt, H. H. Brodie, Mrs. C. K. Brown, Mrs. A. Brown, B. Brightwell, Sidney C. Briddell, L. Brichwood, Mrs. J. Bray, Homit W. Brown, C. E. Bray, Augusta Bruce, J. K. Burkett, Mrs. J. K. Burkett, Ada M. Bush, J. R. Bush, John Bush, Florence Bush, J. A. Butterfield, Eugene Capellas, Sadie M. Carter, Florence N. Carter, Lulu Cameron, M. Eloise Castle, W. T. Callon, Marion de Cormo, E. J. Cartwright, Anna Christian, Harriet F. Coan, Mrs. C. E. Copeland, Mrs. H. E. Coleman, N. J. Coursen, Hugh M. Coke, Patrick Cockett, Annie Clapperton, Angie Crook, Ellen Cook, Bernice Cook, W. C. Crook, W. O. Crowell, S. R. Crook, Fin Cu, J. C. Davis, Mrs. I. L. Davis, May E. Dexter, Josephine Deyo, Mrs. A. J. Derby, P. R. Dillon, H. Dickenson, A. Day, S. R. Dowdle, Charlotte P. Dodge, Mrs. F. S. Dodge, Mrs. Philip H. Dodge, P. H. Dodge, Mrs. Dr. Emerson, Ewan W. Estep, C. L. Estep, E. K. Ewalliko, K. Ewalliko, M. B. Fanning, J. Ferry, Mary Ferreira, Romana Ferreira, Edgar Ferreira, Miss Finkler, Mana R. Forbes, John B. Fireltas, N na L. D. Frasher, Grace E. Garnett, Ada Gerty, Clara Gerty, Jessie M. Gearhardt, J. E. Gheahan, Ellen Gibson, E. R. Gibson, Mrs. T. H. Gibson, Angela Gibson, T. H. Gibson, Mable Gilbert, Carrie Gilman, May Giles, Margaret H. Goddard, F. D. Greany, Clara Gurney, Carrie Green, Elizabeth Grace, Lizzie Gurney, Thomas N. Haae, Louisa Hao, Louisa Hapai, A. Z. Hadley, Emilde Harne, T. P. Harris, S. D. Heapy, Nicholas Hooper, I. Horner, Blanche Horner, Edward Hare, Caroline Howland, Julia Hunt, Cornelia Hyde, Wm. K. Isaac, Hannan Jarrett, Ho Fin Jin, Belle Johnson, Maud Jordan, Victor a Jordan, Katy M. Kaai, Anna Kaaloa, Geo. Kanlau, D. Kapohakinohewa, Baker Kahalepuna, Rosie Kahaulelo, Moses Kauhimahu, Nellie Kahulia, Augusta Kaus, Mary Kapike, J. Geo. Kauhaihao, M. H. Kane, H. M. Kalpo, R. K. Kaiwiaea, P. Kapewa, Helen Kahaleahu, M. Karre, Mrs. Keawekane, Hattie Kehalone, Isabel Kelley, Florence Kelsey, Helen W. Kelsey, S. Kekela, E. W. Kellinoi, Birdie Kennedy, A. S. M. Kelsey, Robert D. King, Alice Knapp, Henry Komonua, Jennie M. Lain, Mable Lampman, Lucy Lanai, Mable Ladd, J. Lightfoot, Violet Lima, Mrs. Lowden, Mary C. Lofquist, Stephen Lukua, Esther R. Lyman, Florence Lynch, Emma C. Lyons, Florence Lyons, Ellen G. Lyman, Mrs. F. S. Lyman, Jr., M. Makahaua, Wm. K. Makakao, Trinidad Marlos, Alex. Mackintosh, B. K. Mahlum, N. K. Makekau, Louis Medeiros, S. W. Meheula, H. T. Mills, B. D. Mitchell, John A. Moore, Mille Morris, Louise Moore, Annie Mossman, Alice E. Mudge, C. A. MacDonald, Alice A. McCord, Magie McCorriston, Lizzie McCorriston, J. C. McStay, Wm. McCluskey, Nellie McClain, Margaret R. Nake, Wm. A. Neats, Harriet Needham, Jessie Neill, W. H. Neal, Karen Nielsen, J. H. Nishwitz, Mrs. Nishwitz, Mrs. M. Oat, Sigfrid Oss, Mary A. Pa, Peter Pascal, J. L. Paoo, Mary A. Parker, Mrs. H. W. Peck, J. Perreida, C. J. Perry, Sam K. Pedro, Laura L. Pines, J. A. R. Pieira, James Poai, D. Prigge, W. A. Ray, Miss K. Raymond, Bessie Reynolds, Eliza dos Reis, Zelie Rogers, Nellie Rickard, Mary S. Ross, Sophie L. Rycroft, M. M. Scott, Florence J. Scott, Miss Julia Senna, Mary Seong, Mary Silva, C. Snow, Auna M. Sorenson, Manuel J. Soares, Mable Sunter, Olive E. Steele, Mrs. Sunter, Seraphine Sunao, Armstrong Smith, Clara B. Smith, C. O. Smith, Ella B. Snow, Evelyn M. Smith, J. W. Smith, Nellie E. Smith, Stella Smith, Una Smith, J. M. Taggard, Mrs. J. N. Taggard, Isabel F. Tarbel, Elida Thronas, Anna Thronas, Rebecca Thompson, U. Thompson, H. S. Townsend, Mrs. H. S. Townsend, Dora Trask, C. F. True, May Belle Truete, Anna B. Tucker, Lillian Turner, A. H. Turner, A. H. Vierra, Enos Vincent, J. Vincent, Rosalie Ward, Mary Wallima, Miss A. M. Walker, H. Wells, Charles Weatherbee, Alice West, Belle Weight, Mrs. Rosalie Weir, Mary Weir, Mrs. Woelon, W. J. Wells, Ada Whitney, Henry C. White, A. J. Wilson, Alice Winter, Mary P. Winne, A. D. Wisnard, Ethel olfe, Mrs. C. F. Wolfe, Edgar Wood, Mrs. M. A. Wood, Ralph F. Woodward, Aoe Wongkong.

AN IOWA OPINION.

Paper Speaks Well of Honolulu and the Morning Advertiser.

(Marion, Ia., Register.)

The Honolulu Advertiser, from which we scissor the marriage notice of Q. H. Berrey and Miss Jennie Kammerer, is a 48-column paper printed in the English language. Its editorials are well written, and its local department compared with more than half the papers in this country would put the latter to shame. It is a morning paper and has a better advertising patronage than any daily paper in Iowa. Every branch of business is represented and well represented. Three steam ship companies have a third of a column each. The Oceanic, five steamers, the Pacific Mail, five, and the Canadian-Australian Royal, seven. The Oahu Railway's time card appears—four trains a day between Oahu and Honolulu. The average time between the two cities is 2 hours and 30 minutes. It has a three column report of Gen. Merritt's fleet which had been coaling in Honolulu and which was to sail the 8th for Manila. The only strange thing in its make-up is the utter absence of telegraphic news. The ladies mentioned, Miss Ethel Vernon and Miss Kammerer, now Mrs. Berrey, were born in Marion. They are relatives of Mrs. Dr. Fullerton.

The Violin.

(Andrew Downing.)

A rare violin—'twas the old Stradivarius—
Was broken and mended a dozen times o'er,
But, touched by the hand of a master, its music
Was richer and sweeter than ever before.
So, often, the heart that is broken by sorrow,
Or wounded by malice, betrayal or wrong,
It's purer thereafter, and wiser and stronger,
And utters a sweeter and tenderer song.

THE FEAST.

How the Dakota, Minnesota and Colorado Boys Fared.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The ladies of Honolulu received the members of the first battalion, South Dakota Volunteers, and Minnesota and Colorado recruits on the grounds of the Executive building at noon yesterday. The men were marched over by companies from their camp on the military parade grounds. As usual the officers were dined at the Officers' Club. Following the feast President Dole received the enlisted men on the grounds. They formed a long line and each soldier was given a cordial welcome by the Chief Executive and Mrs. Dole and party.

Captain George Ashley, head of the Commissary Committee, was on the grounds throughout the feast. John A. Hassinger distributed about 900 cigars to the boys. Jovial Josh Tucker dispensed the soda water and other light drinks. Corporals W. Prestidge and Louis Singer were gate keepers of the reception party. On the whole the affair passed off most pleasantly.

Police Court.

Sentence was suspended in Police Court yesterday for three months in the case of Osmer, violating hack regulations.

Ah Ngo was fined $5 for affray.

Manuel Botelho was sentenced to one month at hard labor under the common nuisance law.

Ah Lung was fined $20 for gambling.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that state, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

FOR A NEW POWER

Compressed Air Favored By An Electrical Expert.

SAW IT USED IN NEW YORK

Watched Street Cars for a Year. Has Many Advantages—Compared to Trolley and Cable.

Down at Wright's Villa, in Waikiki, the scene of rest, is a boy kind of a man who has had his nose at the grindstone for twenty-five years. When he came here a few months ago he was pale and weak and tired. Now his eyes are bright and his step light and his conversation vivacious. He has found health and happiness at the beach and the grindstone effect is all gone. He is delighted with Waikiki and fond of Honolulu. He is like a bird out of a cage and it's a pleasure to meet him because he's so different.

In January last Geo. F. Bulen rounded off a quarter of a century of continuous service with the Automatic Fire Alarm and Extinguisher Company, of New York. When he was at it fifteen years the directors gave him a vote of confidence and a big block of stock and he has sold a score of patents to the company. But what Mr. Bulen prizes in his possessions is a loving cup and a written farewell from the fifty-one head men in the employ. Mr. Bulen quit the company entirely because he wanted a vacation of indefinite length and did not care to have with him the thought or sense of any responsibility. He's that kind of a man, as you could tell five minutes after meeting him. Mr. Bulen left off just in time. At the hotel early in the year was a man whose grindstone term was only 18 years and he had quit too late for now his soul has gone to its maker and his grave is in Nuuanu, where the cry of the night birds blend with the rustle of the trees and the sounding of the cliff side waters forced around by the winds.

Mr. Bulen was superintendent and electrical expert for his company and he comes fresh from the field or center in which all kinds of power have their most thorough tests and their highest development. In New York power application is originated and exploited more extensively than in any other place. Mr. Bulen's company has an outdoor fire alarm system in New York and a couple of thousand buildings fitted with the Automatic Alarm and Extinguisher plants. These plants or contrivances send in a fire alarm when a certain dangerous temperature is reached at the ceiling of a room and at the same time turn on the water. The alarm tells at the fire station the exact spot of the burning.

It was with the eye of a man who knows something of street railway power that Mr. Bulen looked upon the Tram here. He has paid little or no attention to the service and has nothing to say of it, but wonders why there has not long since been adopted cable, electric current or compressed air. Mr. Bulen is partial to electricity for power, but has within the past two years made an inside study of the use of compressed air. The opportunity for inquiry and observation came about by the operation in the New York home street of Mr. Bulen of compressed air cars by the cable company. The experimental cars were in actual service more than a year under the notice of Mr. Bulen and are there yet. They were a fraction of a great system. They did the work of electric or cable cars and were cheaper than either. Mr. Bulen made his study with a view to applying the use of compressed air to launches, replacing the dangerous naptha. Mr. Bulen owns one of the fastest steam yachts in New York—a Herrishoff built boat—and is his own engineer, using steam.

He made a critical mechanical examination of the compressed air cars, was permitted to operate one and had access to the stations and shops. "Compressed air," says Mr. Bulen, "has proven itself to be not only a safe and reliable agent, but particularly adapted to many uses where steam, electricity or other known power has long been established. Compressed air makes possible the pneumatic dynamite gun, the Westinghouse air brake used so generally on railways and numerous mining devices. Electricity has so absorbed the users of power during the past twenty years that the advancement in the use of compressed air is known to comparatively few people. Compressed air is excellent for street cars for many reasons. Trolley poles can be made ornamental, but they are usually quite the contrary. Putting electric wires under the ground is considered now to be out of question on account of expense. The cable is to a considerable degree of the past. I have been an electrical man all my life, but will consider anything in the line of power. I have satisfied myself that in New York compressed air has been held back and will be held back on account of the large steam and electrical and cable interests so long in vogue. A compressed air locomotive on the Elevated had no end of trouble to get a trial and then was discarded when it was giving satisfaction. But the day of compressed air for street railways is coming.

"The power plant for compressed air is about as extensive in engines as for trolley or cable. A compressed air car carries two high pressure cylinders on one truck and two low pressure cylinders on the other. The initial high pressure is 2,000 pounds to the square inch. Containers before being used are subjected to proof pressure of 4,000 pounds to the square inch. The only explosions known have been forced and intended as tests, to note effects. There is no danger. The air goes out with a hiss and a chilly blast. You see, with vent the force lessens, while at the beginning of a steam explosion the force is greater than before, because expansion generates or allows to come into action steam that was not steam an instant before in its confinement. When the air is applied its pressure is 125 to 130 pounds to the square inch. One charge of the reservoirs carries a car seventeen miles. The regulation of speed is simpler and safer than with any other power. The running is very even. There is never any burning out of motors or losing of cable. If a compressed air car has an accident, it is helped along by the following car. One disabled trolley or cable car ties up many. Then when there are trailers or trains of compressed air cars one may break down without making any interference. Four cars, say, could make a trala run of sixty-eight miles. There is no frost in the power air, because the high pressure has forced out all the moisture.

"Of course the trolley is now a standby in street transit, but the people here would like the compressed air for power. To me it seems practicable and desirable in every way. I like what is best for the operation of machinery and I'm going to put it into launches, even if the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company decides on using the trolley for its cars. The corporation is, I understand looking carefully into the power I have been studying and I think that the more they look into it, the more they will become convinced that it is the modern agent."

Mr. Bulen will be in Honolulu some time and may locate here. He has an acquaintance from the States with a number of prominent citizens.

Secretary of State Talks.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Day said today that the war will end before the United States is compelled to move against Havana.

The fall of Santiago, the capitulation of 25,000 men and as many Mauser rifles; also the acquirement of many field guns and four formidable fortifications, has had a salutatory effect upon the haughty Spaniard.

Secretary Day as much as said that Spain would not be permitted to negotiate terms in settlement with the United States. Before the Washington Administration will consider a ermination of hostilities Spain must have arrived at a conclusion of what she is willing to sacrifice.

An armistice will not be granted until the Spanish mind is made up.

Nothing would suit the Spanish half so well as an opportunity to indulge in diplomatic interchange, but the experience of the United States in the past will preclude the possibility of parleying.

TO THE GRAVE

Funeral of Another American Soldier Held.

The funeral of William Patten, the soldier who died Monday at the Queen's hospital, took place from the First M. E. Church at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. It should have begun an hour earlier, but there was a slight misunderstanding about the firing party and escort. The former was furnished from the guard at the St. Paul and about 150 men from Camp Dole marched in the procession as escort.

Rev. G. L. Pearson, assisted by Rev. Dr. M. C. Harris, conducted the services. The soldiers ably assisted the choir in the singing. Many of them had splendid voices and the music was excellent. A large number of ladies of the Red Cross and the church attended the services. There were many handsome floral tributes.

Deceased was a native of Missouri and was just 22 years of age. Typhoid fever, contracted at San Francisco, was his trouble. He was a private in Company G, 14th Infantry. Patten was quite ill when he reached Honolulu and was taken on a stretcher to the hospital.

Long Distance Mails.

A letter sent from New York to Bangkok, Siam, says the New York Times, travels overland to San Francisco and thence by water, reaching its destination in about forty-three days, having been carried nearly 13,000 miles. A letter mailed here for Adelaide, Australia, also goes via San Francisco, travels 12,845 miles, and is delivered usually within thirty-five days. New York mail destined for Calcutta goes by way of London, traveling 11,120 miles in twenty-nine days, while mail sent from this city to Cape Town, South Africa, goes 125 miles further in two days' less time.

Mail communication between New York and Hong Kong ordinarily consumes one month of time; the letters go by way of San Francisco, and cover 10,500 miles of distance. To reach Melbourne, Australia, from this city a letter will travel 12,265 miles in about thirty-two days, and to reach Sydney a letter will travel 11,570 miles in thirty-one days. The mail route from New York to Yokohama, via San Francisco, is 7,348 miles long, and about twenty-two days are consumed in transit. To go to Honolulu from this city a letter travels 5,645 miles in thirteen days. Leaving New York on steamer days, mail matter is scheduled to reach Rome in about ten days, Madrid in ten days, London and Liverpool in eight days, Rotterdam in nine days, St. Petersburg in eleven days, Vienna in nine days, Paris in eight days, Berlin in nine days and Athens and Alexandria in fourteen days. Communication with South American ports is much slower. It takes twenty-four days for a letter to go from New York to Rio Janeiro, which is only about fifty miles further from this city than is Alexandria. Mail matter going from New York to Buenos Ayres, which is 8,045 miles distant, consumes twenty-nine or thirty dys.

The Higher Courts.

The case of James McQueen vs. Frances E. Jackson, assumpsit, has been settled and discontinued. W. A. Henshall for plaintiff; Castle and Weaver for defendant. Mrs. Jackson is still in the city.

Gardner Wilder, attorney for defendants in the damage suit of C. S. Bradford vs. Daniel Porter and W. S. Wise, has filed a motion for dismissal on the ground that plaintiff has not filed the bond required by law.

Ung Shing, Ung Yong and Chock Fook are being heard by a foreign jury on the charge of assault on a police officer.

W. H. Paine and O. St. J. Gilbert were on trial before Judge Perry yesterday afternoon on the charge of furious and heedless driving at Waianae. At the conclusion of the hearing the jury disagreed, standing 7 for acquittal and 5 for conviction. The matter will doubtless be thrown out.

Dewey's Discipline.

Admiral Dewey was always a strict disciplinarian, and occasionally inflicts punishment in curious ways. Once while in a foreign port he suddenly ordered the heaviest tackle to be gotten out of the hold without delay. After two hours' hard work his order was carried out, and he then directed that a large chew of tobacco which had been ...rown under one of the guns be hoisted overboard. Never again on that cruise was such an unpardonable offense committed.

MR. FRANK GRACE

Honolulu Man Writes From Rampart City.

Has High Hopes of a Claim—Pa Hughes at Dawson—Bohen—B. L. Finney on Deck.

Frank Grace, the Honolulu boy who went off to the Klondike soon after the rush began, writes fo his mother here and to his friend, Chas. F. Murray. His letters are from Rampart City and are dated June 22. The young man was greatly disturbed and downcast by news of the death of his father, which he did not receive till several months after the sad event. Frank says to his mother that he will come back here at once if she requires him, thus showing himself to be a dutiful and affectionate son.

The young man who left the balmy clime of Hawaii to brave the frozen north, has not yet "struck it," but has high hopes of a promising claim he is working on. He talks like a real philosopher, saying that during the next season he may get out $5,000 or $10,000, or that at the end of another year he may be as poor as ever.

It is mentioned in the letters from Rampart that Pat Hughes, who was best known here as engineer in the fire department, was at Dawson City. Mr. Hughes does not like it at that place and will probably make a trial in Rampart district. "Pat" is in excellent health. Bohen, the Honolulu Iron Works man who went from here with Hughes, does not like the country and intends returning to Hawaii.

Bert L. Finney, who was accustomed to take "a little gentlemanly exercise" with the Indian clubs when the Company D boys here gave a variety show, is working in the Klondike. He is purser or clerk on a river steamer. Besides this, Finney has some claims that may turn out well. Ed Hopkins, formerly of Honolulu, is still in the saloon business at Rampart.

Frank Grace says that while it was for a long time during the winter sixty degrees below zero, he stood the cold remarkably well and is in the best of health. It is summer there now, very warm and the big fierce mosquitoes working eighteen hours a day and doing good work. In referring to the breaking up of the ice in the Yukon river, the young man says the process makes a wonderful and awe-inspiring sight. Steamer travel is dangerous and on account of the shortness of the travel season, everything is done with a great rush.

The letter from here notifying Frank Grace of the death of his father was written November 16, 1897 and did not reach him till June 8 of this year. Frank says that the war news was a surprise to everybody and came upon them suddenly, they knowing nothing of a difference between Spain and the United States till the conflict was well under way.

The Wheat Corner

At Chicago has collapsed, and prices of flour have declined a very small fraction. The extreme high price for wheat was purely fictitious, and flour prices did not follow it. The legitimate price of wheat is high this year from natural causes.

War and Drought.

Lower prices cannot be looked for until a new crop.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain at Right Prices order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 121.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNISED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER'S Verger writes:—"I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed; I did, and have found very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

LIONEL BROUGH, Esq., the eminent actor writes:—"I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artistes."

Mr. THOMAS HOGGES, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st, 1896, writes:—"Singularly, I have commenced my fifty-second year in business to-day. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 70 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.

SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS and FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONOURED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS and STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT the AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, and CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L'D.
BENSON, SMITH & CO.
HOBRON DRUG CO.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

May come from many a source. We all enjoy a good laugh and when one considers how easy it is to assume duties which tend to create ill health it is not remarkable to find so many who are suffering.

MALT

Close attention to one's duties, no matter the nature, sooner or later the labors will soon become a task in this climate. You feel tired, can't eat and relish your meal; imagine you are unfortunate and long for a change.

NUTRINE

Just think a moment and consider whether the cause of your ill feelings are not due to lack of tone to your stomach, thereby overtaxing your nerve force, which eventually wrecks the whole organism.

NEVER

Try a few bottles of a true and tried remedy which has no equal as a system toner and health producer. Your physician endorses it. It will build you up and make you feel well again.

TIRES

Your druggist carries it in stock. If not ask him to get it. It has no superior.

Single bottle, 35 cents.
Three bottles for $1.00.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

TIMELY TOPICS

July 27, 1898.

Harness.

There is lots to be said about harness, and especially poor harness. Good harness sells itself wherever found.

There is little to be said about the line of harness we carry, except that our guarantee goes with every set.

✦✦✦

CHEAP SINGLE HARNESS
(With breast strap.)

GOOD HARNESS WITH COLLAR AND HAMES.

SURRY HARNESS.

EXPRESS WAGON HARNESS.

DUMP CART HARNESS.

DOUBLE HARNESS WITH COLLAR AND HAMES.

DOUBLE HARNESS FOR MULE TEAM.

✦✦✦

In fact there is not a harness made that requires outside purchasing on our part.

You can't do better than buy first-handed. We can save you money.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.

307 FORT ST.

WAS IN TRANSIT

Health Authorities Here and Troop Ship Bad Meat.

A MEASLES BILL ON HAND

Board Will Continue Same as Before Under New Flag—Various Reports—Settlement Affairs.

President Smith, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Wood, T. F. Lansing, Agent Reynolds and Secretary Wilcox were present at a meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday afternoon. George W. Smith was detained on business; Dr. Day was out to meet the steamer and D. L. Kelipio was ill. Meat Inspector Dr. W. T. Monsarrat and Food Inspector Arthur Johnstone were present for their respective departments.

Dr. Monsarrat reported on slaughter house. Fluke still continued to considerable extent among cows. Hogs and sheep were found in good condition.

Inspector Kelipio sent his report of the following weekly fish receipts at the public market: To July 17, 44,368; July 24, 34,141; July 31, 46,024.

Report of Kapiolani Maternity home showed $2,895.26 on hand at the first of July and $2,994.28 at end of the month. Expenses were $298.13 There were during the month two pay patients, one of $52.50 and another of $18. The donation of $150 from C. R. Bishop and amount from the Government brought the month's receipts above the expenditures.

Hilo hospital reported five patients at the beginning of July, eight admitted during the month, eight discharged, three deaths and two left in the hospital at the end of the month. Receipts for the month had been $101 and expenditures $132.08.

Resignation of Mrs. Howe from the Hilo hospital was accepted. Miss Wheelwright was appointed to the vacancy. She will leave by the Kinau on Saturday. Mrs. Howe goes to Lihue, Kauai.

Dr. C. A. Peterson was given a general commission as agent of the Board of Health. His duties as Immigrant Inspector will take him to the plantations and while going his rounds he will make examinations when necessary. President Smith spoke in high terms of the services of Dr. Peterson to the department in the past.

The question of abandoning the system of letting contracts for drugs again came up. It seemed to be the general sentiment that the plan was a failure, for the reason that only one tender was ever put in and prices were sometimes higher than could be made by straight purchases on the market. Upon motion it was unanimously decided to discontinue drug contracts at the expiration of the present period, which is August 1.

President Smith reported a bill of $100 for expenses of taking care of measles patients from the transport Puebla. The bill is against the United States Government and endorsed by Major General Otis. The bill has to go to Washington and there is considerable red tape in getting the cash. It was decided that, if officials here have not authority to pay it, the Board will do so out of its funds for quarantine expenses and turn the money in as Government realizations when it is paid by the American Government.

President Smith read the report of Inspectors Johnstone and Monsarrat on the beef, mutton and pork belonging to the transport St. Paul, which was condemned at the ice house. It was stated that after condemnation the bad meat was taken back to the vessel to be used on the way to Manila. Mr. Lansing thought the Board had not fulfilled its duty. The meat should have been destroyed. President Smith thought sanitary laws under which the Board acts did not apply to food in transit, not to be used in the Islands, and considered that the Board had fulfilled its duties. Notice of the condition of the meat was given to American officials in town and the officers of the transport.

Ah Lo, a Chinaman who was at one time a cook in Honolulu, was given permission to carry on one of the coffee shops of J. Punial at the Settlement.

The matter of framing regulations for the keeping of horses at the Settlement was left to Mr. Reynolds.

The Examining Board of Physicians, Drs. Andrews, Cooper and Herbert, reported a draft of regulations for carrying on the work in that department. There was a difference of opinion among the Board members as to the wisdom of some of the provisions, on account of which the matter went over to next meeting.

Mr. Reynolds called attention to the continued scarcity of taro at the Settlement. The future in this regard looked rather gloomy. It was remarked that taro was becoming very scarce throughout the group, and what there was was specked and bad. Upon suggestion of Dr. Emerson discussion of a remedy was deferred to executive session.

President Smith announced that after flag raising on Friday the Board of Health will continue its authority and functions as before. There would be no change whatever in the status, save that each member would be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Attends to Routine Business and Elects New Officers.

At the regular annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the resolutions of condolence on the death of James I. Dowsett were adopted. Copies will be spread on the minutes and sent to the bereaved family. The committee appointed on a letter of thanks to the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, for a handsome flag sent down, reported a memorial, which was adopted, and will be engrossed and forwarded. The flag in question will be hoisted over the rooms on Merchant street at 12 o'clock noon Friday.

The following officers for the new year were elected: President, J. B. Atherton; Vice President, Thomas Rain Walker; Secretary, James G. Spencer. Arbitration Committee—Thomas Rain Walker, C. Bolte, John F. Hackfeld, C. M. Cooke and H. W. Schmidt.

Battalion Drill.

The first battalion, First Regiment, was out in large force last night for drill. Major Jones was in command. After a few movements on the parade grounds the battalion was marched out Beretania street to Pilkoi, to King and back to the Armory. Before the companies were dismissed Colonel Fisher announced the details of the re-enlistment process which will be gone through with next Friday.

Boy In Blue Dead.

Another Boy in Blue died at the Queen's hospital at 5:15 o'clock yesterday morning of typhoid fever. His name was William Patton. He was a native of Missouri, aged 22, and was a private in Company G, Fourteenth Infantry. The funeral will take place from the First Methodist church at 9 o'clock this morning. Rev. G. L. Pearson will conduct the funeral.

THE BOTTOM PRINCIPLE.

Nothing "merely happens so." Always keep that fact where you can see it. Whatsoever comes to pass has an adequate cause right behind it. I don't say this as though it were a new discovery. Not a bit. It is the bottom principle of all knowledge. But we are apt to forget it— that's the point: we forget it, and so have a lot of trouble there's no need to have.

Here is Miss Esther May, whom we are glad to hear from, and to know. In the matters set forth in her short letter she speaks, not for herself only, but for two-thirds of the women in England.

"In July, 1890," she says, "I had an attack of influenza, which left me in a weak, exhausted condition. I felt languid and tired. Everything was a trouble to me. The good appetite that is natural to me was gone; and when I did take a little food it gave me a dreadful pain in the chest. There was also a strange sensation in my stomach. I felt as if I had eaten too much when perhaps I had scarcely eaten anything.

"Then, after a time, I begin to have a dry, hacking cough, and to break out in cold, clammy sweats. Not very long afterwards my ankles began to puff up and swell, so that when I stood on my feet it was very painful.

"I gradually got worse, and worse. The medicines given me by the doctors seemed to have no effect. I lost flesh, like one in consumption, and I feared I should never be any better.

"In March, 1893, a gentleman told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and said he believed it would help me. Although I had no faith in it I sent for the Syrup began taking it. One bottle relieved me and gave me some appetite. I ate and enjoyed my food as I had not done for years. I gained strength every day.

"I a mnow as healthy and hearty as I ever was in my life, and I owe it to Mother Seigel's Syrup. (Signed) Esther May, Buckingham Road, Northfleet, Kent, September 8th, 1893."

"In the Spring of 1887," writes another correspondent, "my wife got into a low state of health. She complained at first of feeling tired and weary, and could not do her work as usual. Her mouth tasted badly; she couldn't eat; and she had a deal of pain in her chest and back.

"Later on her legs began to swell, and soon the swelling extended to her body. With all this her strength failed more and more, until she could just go about the house in a feeble fashion, and that was all. No medical treatment did more than to relieve her, as you may say, for the moment.

"This was her condition when Mother Seigel's Syrup first came under our notice. We read of it in a book that was left at our house. After she had taken the Syrup only a few days she was decidedly better. And, to conclude, by a faithful use of the medicine the swelling went down, her appetite came back, and she was soon as well and strong as ever. Seeing what the Syrup had done for my wife, I began to take it for indigestion and dyspepsia, which had troubled me for years; and it completely cured me. (Signed) J. Heath, Orotava House, Alpha Road, Cambridge, June 15th, 1893."

We were speaking of nothing happening without a cause. The cause of all the suffering of these two women was one and the same—indigestion and dyspepsia. Men have it often enough, but this disease is especially the bane of women—with chronic constipation as one of its worst features. It is the cause of nearly all the ills and ailments they suffer from. Let every woman get the book which Mr. Heath speaks of and learn all about it. They can thus find out what the first symptoms are, and take Mother Seigel's Syrup the very day they appear.

AT 100-MILE RATE

New Cylinder Increases Railroad Speed.

Trial and Use on a Canadian System—Inventor's Description. Claims for the Device.

According to a Chicago writer on mechanics the new Cleveland cylinder for locomotives has proven that a speed of 100 miles an hour for railway trains may be supplied and maintained regularly. An article on the subject has been sent to this office. The Intercolonial Railway, of Canada, after investigation and trial, has adopted the power-saving cylinder on its locomotives. Engine No. 59 was first equipped with the device and the testimony of its engineers confirms the assertion that this invention is to usher in a new era in railroad annals.

The device is the discovery of William F. and Eugene W. Cleveland of Rounthwaite, Manitoba. For over five years they labored, but it was only within the past year that success was assured.

The new cylinder is best described in Mr. Peterson's own language. He said, in reference to the locomotive on which the invention has been applied so satisfactorily: "The appearance of No. 59 is little changed since the Cleveland patent was attached to it. A lengthening of the cylinder and the smoke box is most noticeable. The main points of the device are a double piston with a central exhaust, called the main exhaust. Steam is admitted at end of the cylinder. Near the end of the stroke the piston uncovers a port of ample area, the steam escaping explosively into the chamber between the pistons. The chamber is connected with and always open to the smokestack. This main exhaust port remains open till the stroke is concluded and till the steam, which is admitted at the other end of the cylinder, causes the piston to return and cover the port again. When the steam port becomes an exhaust, called supplementary port, the small volume of steam left in the cylinder finds an escape into the stack through the nozzle. The same operation takes place on the opposite side of the cylinder."

Mr. Peterson makes the following claims for the new cylinder:

No resistance in cylinder, even atmospheric being reduced.

Compression controllable.

No condensation discoverable.

Remarkable smoothness of action, reducing cost of repairs and saving roadbed.

A saving of fuel of from 25 to 40 per cent.

A similar saving in water evaporation.

Increased power.

Increased speed.

Engine No. 59 has made some remarkable runs over the Intercolonial railroad during the last six months.

REAL ESTATE DEAL.

Schnack and Dortch Pay $20,000 for Ena's Estate.

J. W. Schnack and F. L. Dortch closed a deal yesterday for the purchase of John Ena's Punahou tract of land, immediately in rear of the college grounds. There are between eighteen and nineteen acres in the plot, and the purchase price was $20,000.

The land is splendidly situated and is ideal residence property. From it a magnificent view is obtained of Diamond Head, the city and the mountains. It is also favored with good water and borders on the new Manoa road. Messrs. Schnack and Dortch have not yet determined what disposition will be made of the property, but it is safe to say that small investors will have a chance at a part of it.

Has a Mountain Home.

Dr. C. B. Cooper has about completed a quite pretentious home on the Tantalus lot he purchased a few months ago. Dr. Cooper will use the place for himself and family and friends and at times for patients. The location is a most favorable one and the place will be arranged and equipped with a view to the comfort of convalescents. Several other Tantalus places are projected by owners of land on the mountain side.

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AND
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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE.
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IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD

It has more than 14,000 illustrations, about 40,000 quotations of prices, weighs 2½ pounds, and contains over 800 pages. Everything you wear or use is listed in it; and the prices quoted place you in a position to buy from us, in large or small quantities, at wholesale prices. We do not sell this General Catalogue and Buyers' Guide; we give it away. To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

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CUTICURA
FOR THE
HAIR



LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR

With clean, wholesome Scalp, free from itching, bleeding, and scaly eruptions, produced by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and frequent dressings with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and purest of skin cures. This treatment clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, nourishes the roots and makes the hair thick, soft, and glossy.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Produce Luxuriant Hair," a 64-page book, post free.

A Few More Left of the Same Sort.

Manila Cigars
Still "Hold Out
To Burn" at

HOLLISTER & CO'S.
TOBACCONISTS.
COR. FORT & MERCHANT STS.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.
J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Houses Sold on the Installment Plan
—and the Real Estate thrown in.

These houses would not do for you to live in, but they are just the thing for your pet bird. We have them in painted wire, neat and very cheap. Then we have the brass sort, some of which are plain in style and low in price and from this sort up to the fancy finished ones that the finest singers are usually allowed to have. Our Parrot and Breeding Cages are strong and neat, just the thing you want for the purpose.

For anything in this line, try

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
CAPITAL..... £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ld.
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.
General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

Royal Insurance Company:
ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Blk. Honolulu, H. I.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN.
Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897,
£13,558,989.

	£	s	d
1—Authorized Capital...£3,000,000			
Subscribed " ... 2,750,000			
Paid up Capital.....	687,500	0	0
2—Fire Funds.....	2,743,819	7	9
3—Life and Annuity Funds.....	10,127,670	1	0
	£13,558,989	8	9
Revenue Fire Branch.....	1,551,377	3	9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches.....	1,376,611	1	0
	£4,927,988	4	9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.
IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.
Etna Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

FOR HARBOR PLANS

Suggestions Are Offered By An Active Master.

Fees for Wharf and Pilot Privileges. The Present Officers Good Ones—Tug—A Board.

The following letter is from one of the most successful and best known captains plying between these Islands and the United States. His advice and suggestions are worthy of attention:

Honolulu, August 9 1898.

MR. EDITOR:—In view of the changes soon to take place in this community I would venture to call attention to some suggestions which I would like to make in the interests of shipping visiting this port.

Special privileges in the way of free water and free wharfage to be suspended and mail steamers only to have the preference over sailing vessels for loading and discharging berth. The rate of wharfage should be changed as follows: Two cents per ton per day for vessels up to 1,000 tons, and one and a half cents per ton for every ton over 1,000. The wharfage bill on a large vessel is very burdensome, but small vessels can stand it.

The rates of pilotage ought to be changed also. Say 10 cents per ton (including in and out) for sailing vessels up to 400 tons net tonnage, and eight cents per ton for every ton over 400. The rate of pilotage to be reduced 25 per cent where a tug is employed either in or out. The rate of pilotage for steamers ought to be eight cents per ton up to 1,000 tons net tonnage and six cents per ton for every ton over 1,000.

The master of the tug ought to have a pilot's commission, because he is in effect the pilot when he is pulling by the nose a vessel in through the narrow entrance to the harbor, and the pilot on board seems to be superfluous. On account of the small size of the harbor and the increasing size of the vessels coming here the employment of a pilot should be compulsory on all vessels.

The number of pilots ought to be four, besides the master of the tug, and each pilot ought to be appointed a deputy harbormaster, to place vessels in their proper berth, under the order of the chief harbormaster.

The present pilots should be recommissioned when the proper authority is installed, as they are capable men and have given satisfaction to those who employ them. Under the new dispensation it is to be hoped they get all their fees and pay all the expenses connected with their business—and I would further suggest that the tug be turned over to the management of the pilots at a fair valuation and become a part of the pilotage establishment of the port. The duty of a pilot ought to be to bring a vessel into the harbor, and moor her in a berth appointed by the harbormaster, and to take the vessel from her last loading berth to sea, and not as is sometimes the case, to board the vessel outside, get pulled by a tug into port (the pilot coming in as a passenger) and leaving the vessel as soon as the anchor is down.

The charges for towing should be regulated by the tonnage of the vessel and not by the rig. Five cents per ton for towage either way, for any distance within five miles of the port, and $25 per hour for any distance beyond five miles would seem to be a reasonable rate. Our present harbormaster, who has long been and still is, the hardest worked officer in the employ of the Government, ought to be reappointed, or commissioned under the new government, for during almost twenty years that he has held the position he has given his whole attention to his business and is reckoned amongst the shipping fraternity as being a very just, capable and obliging officer. He should be allowed an assistant harbormaster, to relieve him of some of his duties. He should also be allowed a permanent chief boatman for running lines. The spectacle of the chief harbor official of the country doing able seaman's work and running lines for vessels coming into the harbor, is one not seen in any other country.

The fixed charge for coming on board and moving a vessel should be $5, which should include the charge for running lines. The new governor will no doubt appoint from amongst our prominent shipping merchants a board of commissioners, which in this country small as it is, might be amalgamated under the name of "Pilot and Harbor Commissioners," such board to have the appointment of all pilots and harbor masters, and the consideration of all improvements for all the harbors and roadsteads of the country, the chief harbormaster of Honolulu to be always one of such commissioners but only as a shipping expert, and in an advisory capacity and not to have a vote. All complaints against pilots, harbormasters and wharfingers are to be heard by these commissioners, and their action in all cases after approval by the Governor, to be final.

I charge nothing for these suggestions, and I furthermore state that I am not a candidate for harbormaster, pilot or pilot commissioner. Yours faithfully,

NAUTICUS.

Bad Meat Taken.

The condemned meat on the St. Paul was taken away by that vessel and will be fed to the men on the voyage to Manila. It was hauled from the ice house to the transport Tuesday afternoon, but it was expected that American officials here would bring enough pressure to bear to have it destroyed. Such was not the case, and it is almost safe to say some men not far from the St. Paul will be sick before they see the Philippines.

Before sailing 2,000 pounds of fresh meat was taken aboard the transport and put on ice. "This is for the officers," explained the men in charge.

Capt. Mahony Wins.

(Japan Mail.)

The Hawaiian ship Helen Brewer, Captain Mahony, with a cargo of 62,000 cases of kerosene oil for the Standard Oil Co., left New York on the 2nd of April, crossed the equator on the 25th of April, passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 19th of May, anchored at Anjer on the 21st of June, and arrived at Woosung on the 13th of July after a record passage of 102 days. It is reported that Captain Mahoney wins a pool of $500, contributed by five ships which left new York together.

First Transports.

The troopships City of Peking, City of Sydney and Australia were sailing at Nagasaki, Japan, on July 28th. It was expected they would sail in a few days direct to San Francisco by the northern route, not stopping at Honolulu. This would bring them to that port by August 10th. An inquiry of one of the steamship company's officials here confirmed the report that the steamers would go direct to the coast.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, August 9.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, 30 hrs. from Hilo.

Sch. Lavinia, Kalua, Kaunakakai.

Wednesday, August 10.

Br. stmr. Glenfarg, Selby, 12 days from Yokohama; 520 tons general merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. Opolu, Hellingsen, 18 hrs. from Kohala.

Schr. Ka Moi, Sam, 20 hrs. from Kohalalele.

Schr. Kawailani, 8 hrs. from Koolau.

Thursday, August 12.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, 8 hrs. from Lahaina.

Stmr. Kaena, Parker, 6 hrs. from Kohalau.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, August 9.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimanalo.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, Kona and Kau.

Am. bark C. D. Bryant, Colley, San Francisco.

Sch. Mokulele, Hawaii ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Kahului.

Am. sch. Eric, Roos, Tientsin.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Nawiliwili.

Wednesday, August 10.

U. S. Troopship St. Paul, Hays, Manila.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, Kahuku.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson Nawiliwili.

Am. schr. Repeat, Olsen, Gray's Harbor.

Stmr. Lehua, for Kaunakakai.

Thursday, August 12.

Am. schr. Allen A, Schage, Port Townsend.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, Hawaii ports.

Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, San Francisco.

Br. stmr. Glenfarg, Selby, San Francisco.

FOREIGN PORTS.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived, July 27, stmr. Coptic, from Honolulu.

RECEIPTS ISLAND PRODUCE.

From Hawaii, per stmr. Kinau, August 9—2,079 bags sugar, 437 bags spuds, 146 bags corn, 17 bags coffee, 14 bales wool, 58 bales hides, 25 head cattle, 58 head hogs, 170 pkgs. sundries.

From Kahului, per stmr. Kaena, Aug. 11.—500 bags rice, 40 bags rice bran, Hyman Bros.

MEMORANDA.

Per stmr. Glenfarg, from Yokohama, Aug. 11.—Sailed from Hongkong, July 16; Amoy, July 19; Shanghai, July 23; Nagasaki, July 25; Kobe, July 27; and Yokohama, July 29 at 6 p. m. Fine weather throughout. Passed U. S. troopship St. Paul, bound west, at 1 o'clock p. m., Aug. 10.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Hawaii, per stmr. Kinau, August 9—J. H. Nebb and wife, Miss Henry, Rev. Hans Isenberg, Mrs. Hans Isenberg, Miss Grau, Mrs. T. J. Higgings, T. J. Higgings, Jr., R. S. Scrimgeour, G. F. Gutschou, wife and child, J. M. Horner, Miss E. H. Bicknell, Miss Bessie Hopper, H. H. Renton, Miss Paulding, J. M. Kaneakua, W. E. Beckwith, G. L. Sampson, Father Andrew, G. Fellaydwell, C. E. Egan. Way ports: J. A. Scott, R. Ryeroft, L. T. Grant, A. C. Steele, J. G. Searrao, J. M. Fry, Tong Tuck, Wong Wai Fong, H. R. Webber, F. W. Thrum, Miss Mullinger, Miss M. Wright, J. R. Renton, Arthur Renton, C. S. Decker and son, Miss Waikaloa, A. W. Carter and family (6), Miss F. N. Carter and 106 deck passengers.

From Yokohama, per stmr. Glenfarg, August 10.—For Honolulu: Rev. W. K. Harrington, Wm. Morris. For San Francisco: Lieut. B. Cedric, F. A., Pierre Dumarest.

From Lahaina, per stmr. Kauai, Aug. 12.—W. M. Massey.

Departed.

For Maui, per stmr. Claudine, August 9—Kahului: J. P. Cooke and wife, Miss E. Batchelor, Miss Julia Perry, Miss Agnes E. Judd, Miss M. E. Fleming, Mrs. Dr. Derby, Miss Needham, Miss Myrick, H. M. Wells and wife, Awana wife and child, Miss De Cormo, Miss Steele, Miss Dillon, Miss Widdifield, Mrs. Widdifield, Miss Crook, Miss Swickhard, D. D. Baldwin, Edwin La Pierre, A. Brierly and wife, Dr. Humphris and wife, Mrs. S. O. Horner and child. Hilo: Miss Massey. Kipahulu: Mr. and Mrs. Guild and infant, Aping. Hana: H. Reuter and daughter. Lahaina: F. W. Abbott, A. P. Boller, Jr.

For Koloa, per stmr. Mikahala, August 9—Miss Grau, C. Wolters, C. A. Rice, Mrs. Neff, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bishop and children, Miss Titcomb, S. N. Norrie and wife, G. N. Wilcox, Mrs. C. Blake, Lionel Hart, C. Ahun, O. Braddick, Goo Young, Yup Lin, S. Lesser, Goo Fat, E. R. Both, Miss V. Beckley, Sister Albertine.

For San Francisco, per bk. C. D. Bryant, August 9—Mrs. D. McKenzie and four children, C. B. Huston.

For Hawaii, per stmr. Mauna Loa, August 9—M. Malakaua, Becky Ihihi, T. M. Moaa, Miss Nipo, Mrs. Hoaa, Miss Bruce, Mrs. Dodge, Colonel John Richardson, H. R. Hitchcock, Solomon Kualmoku, Joe Poe, Richard Reuter, D. Makainai, Rev. T. Fukao and wife, Thomas Clark, Mr. Turner, F. W. Beckley, Miss Scott, C. H. Smith, C. Meinecke, Alice E. Mudge, Miss T. Marcos, Judge D. K. Kahaulelio, wife and child, and W. McComber.

For Kauai, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Aug. 10.—F. W. Glade, Mr. Brecht, Mr. Powell, Geo. Kamoto.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Glenfarg, July 12.—M. Saricheff, W. C. Siebecker and son, J. W. Smith and four U. S. soldiers.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

U. S. S. Philadelphia, Wadleigh, San Francisco, August 3.

U. S. S. Mohican, Book, cruise, June 28.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Am. bk. Seminole, Taylor, Nanaimo, July 8.

Am. bk. Chas. B. Kenny, Anderson, Nanaimo, July 10.

Am. bk. Topgallant, Lunvaldt, Nanaimo, July 16.

Am. bktn. Chas. F. Crocker, Piltz, Newcastle, July 22.

Am. sch. Reaper, Young, Comax, July 23.

Am. bktne. Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco, July 25.

Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, San Francisco, July 27.

Am. bk. Kate Davenport, Reynolds, Nanaimo, July 27.

Br. sh. Euterpe, Lonmuir, Newcastle, July 31.

Am. sch. Robert Lewers, Goodman, Port Townsend, August 1.

Am. bk. Sea King, Wallace, Nanaimo, August 1.

Am. bk. C. F. Sargent, Haskill, Nanaimo, August 3.

Am. schr. Lizzie Vance, Hardwick, Eureka, Aug. 4.

Am. schr. E. K. Wood, Hanson, Newcastle, Aug. 5.

Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco, August 7.

Am. bktne. Amelia, Willer, Seattle, Aug. 8.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Twenty sailing vessels in port.

The steamer Kinau sails for Hilo next Saturday.

Customs Guard Vivichaves is sick with the measles.

A launch took some passengers to Pearl Lochs last evening.

The schooner Allen A sailed yesterday in ballast for Port Townsend.

The Japanese cruiser Naniwa left Hongkong for Manila on July 14th.

The schooner Robert Lewers sails for Puget Sound in ballast in about August 18th.

The schooner Ka Moi, with 2,000 sacks of sugar from Kohalalele, arrived in port late last evening.

The schooner Eric, which anchored in the offing last Sunday, continued her voyage to Tientsin, China yesterday noon.

The schooner Allen A and bark Topgallant finished discharging yesterday and commenced loading ballast, to sail for the coast.

The Mokulele formerly the schooner Bering Sea of Seattle is now running regularly to windward ports. She is owned by T. V. King of this city.

The Forest Queen is reported lost off the northern coast with all her crew and a cargo of lumber from Puget Sound for San Francisco. The Forest Queen plied between these islands and San Francisco some years ago.

The bark C. D. Bryant sailed for San Francisco yesterday with 26,934 bags of sugar, 206 bags of coffee and 196 cases of whiskey, 3,223,240 pounds, valued at $119,758 and shipped by H. Hackfeld & Co., and M. S. Grinbaum & Co. The sugar came from Kekaha, Koloa, Lihue, Hana, and Heela plantations.

Max Olroy was purser of the Mikahala when she sailed last Tuesday, and John Grube, her regular purser, took Olroy's desk in the steamer W. G. Hall, which left for Kauai yesterday. This was done that Grube might go over to Waimea to prosecute the native who is alleged to have stolen some $35 from his room last Sunday, while at that landing on the Mikahala.

BORN.

VON HOLT—In Honolulu, August 11, 1898, to the wife of H. M. von Holt, a son.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meterological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

Veteran "Skipper."

In twenty-seven vessels Captain Ben Whitney has sailed the main. He is now anchored for the rest of his life to Hawaii nei and is compiling for this paper a narrative of a maritime career extending from 1850 until 1881. It was in the spring of 1852 that, as boat-steerer for the whaling bark Cherokee he first landed on these Islands, at Hilo, then a lad of 18 years. It was eleven years later that he became master of a vessel and ever since has plied in the Arctic ocean, Okhotsk Sea and the South Pacific.

We have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home for many years and bear cheerful testimony to its value as a medicine which should be in every family. In coughs and colds we have found it to be efficacious and in croup and whooping cough in children we deem it indispensable.—H. P. RITTER, 4127 Fairfax ave., St. Louis, Mo. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ST. PAUL'S BOYS

Leave Camp Dole With Regret and Board Ship.

ENJOYED STAY ON SHORE

Taking Down and Packing the Shelter Tents—March to Ship—To Sail This Forenoon.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The troops on the parade grounds of the N. G. H. broke camp at 5:30 yesterday afternoon and marched aboard the transport St. Paul at the Oceanic dock. At 7 o'clock the men were having their supper on the ship.

There was general liberty to 11 last night.

Major Diggles commanded the troops at the time camp was broken and started them off. The Dakota and Colorado companies marched down Hotel street to Fort and thence to the wharf. The Minnesota recruits passed through the Executive building grounds to Union Square and the ship. Route step was the order, and the men were singing and whistling all the way down.

It took the men but a few minutes to clear the grounds of all camping paraphernalia after the order was given. The two pieces of canvas were hurriedly rolled over the tent sticks and fitted upon the shoulders of the couple of men in each tent. A special detail gathered the blankets and other traps. In a very short time the men were ready to fall in.

The men of this expedition regret very much to leave Honolulu. They were particularly anxious to remain over for the flag raising on Friday. An officer said last night that he would give $100 for the privilege of being here on that occasion. The men are even more anxious to remain that the officers. Some of them were complaining bitterly last night that they were so close to the great event and could not participate in and enjoy it.

The St. Paul's contingent has enjoyed their stay in Honolulu perhaps more than any preceding them. They are an exceptionally healthy, jolly, light-hearted set of young men and reached the Islands in the pink of condition. Being from a climate and country as different from Hawaii as could be imagined, everything in Honolulu was new and beautiful to them. And the few days spent here have proved an opportunity of a life time. Many of the visitors had the most meager ideas of the Islands. They imagined Honolulu to be a collection of rude tropical huts and to be inhabited by half-clad people who could not speak English. Their surprise and gratification can well be imagined.

The feeling of appreciation the men have for kindnesses shown them here is simply unbounded. "We can never forget that feast on the grounds of the Executive building," declared a group of them, talking last night. "Truly our own people at home could not have treated us better than have the citizens of Honolulu."

Yesterday Benson, Smith & Co. offered free soda to the Boys in Blue. During the entire afternoon the two clerks at the fountain were kept busy waiting upon the guests of the occasion. The soldiers formed a line and filed up to the counter, where they were waited upon in turn. The line stretched out into the street.

The Y. M. C. A. and Waverley Club have kept open house constantly to the boys. A very large number of letters were written at both places. At the former the gymnasium and baths were in constant service.

The St. Paul is scheduled to sail this morning at 10 o'clock for Manila.

CAESAR UP AGAIN.

Boy Who Has Climbed the Flag Day Flag Pole.

Caesar De Freitas is the Portuguese youngster whose name will be handed down to posterity as the boy who climbed the pole that held the halyards that hoisted the flag that flew on Annexation day.

He made an ascent of the pole on the Executive building yesterday morning, being watched with breathless interest by the men about the place, and reefed an extra halyard for the flag raising next Friday. Tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock he will go up again and attach guy ropes to the top of the flag-pole, which will extend mauka on the roof of the building so as to relieve the strain from the hard pull on the staff as the flags are being lowered and hoisted clear from the ground in front of the building, which has finally been decided must be done in order that an apple pie order shall be maintained about the matter.

There is some fear that the flags may drag against the iron balustrade on the top of the building owing to the necessary slack in halyards of such great length. This will be obviated by having men stationed at various points.

Flag Day Edition.

A special Flag Day edition of the Advertiser, worthy the occasion, will be issued from this office tomorrow. While a large number will be printed, to secure copies for mailing, it will be well to place orders without delay. For the first page there will be an American Flag in correct colors.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Kekaha Sugar Company, Limited, has been organized under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands by Articles of Association duly filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior and has elected the following officers for the current year:

Paul Isenberg President.
A. S. Wilcox Vice President.
J. F. Hackfeld Treasurer.
F. W. Glade Secretary.
E. Kruse Auditor.

Such officers, with Geo. N. Wilcox, Otto Isenberg and H. P. Faye, constituting the Board of Directors.

F. W. GLADE,
Secretary Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, August 10, 1898.
4995 1993-3tF

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Wednesday, August 3d, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Public Auction a tract of land at Aiea, Kona, Oahu, containing total area of 98 acres, lying on both sides of present main road.

The Government main road to the width of 30 feet is reserved from this sale, and the reservation is further made for a road 50 feet in width from main road to the upper land of Aiea over a line to be approved by the Government.

Upset price, $10,000.00 Cash U. S. Gold.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
1984-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On August 3d, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building will be sold at public auction:

Lease of the Government land of Ualapue, Molokai, and of undivided interest in the adjoining land of Kahananui, containing 850 acres, more or less.

Term 21 years.

Upset rental $100 per year.

Lease is on special conditions as to fencing and tree planting for particulars of which apply at Office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
July 11th, 1898. 1985-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

AIEA, EWA.

The sale of 98 acres land at Aiea, Ewa, advertised for August 3rd, at 12 noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be held Saturday, August 13th, at the same hour and place.

UALAPUE, MOLOKAI.

The sale of Lease of Government lands, Ualapue and Kahananui, Molokai, advertised for August 3rd, at 12 noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be held Wednesday, August 31st, at same hour and place.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
Honolulu, July 23, 1898. 1988-td

PUBLIC LAND NOTICE.

On Wednesday, August 31, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at public auction, the Lease of the Government Lands of Kaluapuhi and Halekou, in Kaneohe, Koolaupoko, Oahu, containing 350 acres, a little more or less—Grazing Land and Fish Ponds.

Terms: Twenty-one years.

Rental per annum: Upset, $300. Payable semi-annually in advance.

For further particulars, inquire of Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent Public Lands.
Dated July 26, 1898. 1990-td

Alex. McBryde, Esq., has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Koloa, Island of Kauai, vice J. K. Farley, resigned.

The Board now consists of

Alex. McBryde, Chairman.
Moses Kaluna.
George Goodacre.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Aug. 8th, 1898.
1993-3t

MR. JAMES A. LOW has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Ewa and Waianae, Island of Oahu, vice J. T. Campbell, resigned.

The Board now consists of

J. A. Low,
David Center,
W. J. Lowrie.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, August 2, 1898.
1991-3t

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed administratrix of the estate of C. W. Day deceased, by order of the Hon. W. L. Stanley, Circuit Judge of the First Circuit, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same with the vouchers, within six months from the date hereof, at the office of F. R. Day, M. D., in Honolulu, or they will be forever barred.

JOHANNA V. DAY,
Administratrix Estate of C. W. Day.
Honolulu, July 29, 1898.
1988-4tF

SALESMEN WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN RESIDING ON Kauai and one on Maui, to represent a wholesale house in Honolulu on commission. Address X, care this office.
4995 1993-2t

IN THE MATTER OF THE DISSOLUTION AND DISINCORPORATION OF THE WAIHEE SUGAR COMPANY.

To all to whom these Presents shall Come: I, James A. King, Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Hawaii, send Greeting:

Whereas, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1898, the Waihee Sugar Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, presented to the Minister of the Interior, a petition together with a Certificate setting forth that at a meeting of its Stockholders, called for that purpose, it was decided by a unanimous vote of all the stock and stockholders to dissolve and dis-incorporate the said Corporation, which said Certificate was signed by E. D. Tenney, Vice-President of said Incorporation in the absence of Z. C. Spalding, the President, and by E. Faxon Bishop, the Secretary. The Presiding Officer and Secretary respectively of said meeting, which Petition and Certificate were entered of Record in the office of the Minister of the Interior.

And whereas notice was thereafter caused to be published in the Hawaiian and English languages for sixty days in the semi-weekly "Hawaiian Gazette" and the "Nupepa Kuokoa," published in the City of Honolulu, that is to say, from the 10th day of May to the 12th day of July, 1898, in the semi-weekly "Hawaiian Gazette" and from the 13th day of May to the 15th day of July, 1898, in the "Nupepa Kuokoa," and affidavits of the publication whereof have been presented to this office and are annexed to the original Petition and Certificate on file.

And Whereas, I am satisfied that the vote therein certified was taken and I am further satisfied that all claims against the said Waihee Sugar Company have been paid and discharged.

Now Therefore Know Ye, That in consideration of the premises and no reason to the contrary appearing I do here declare that the said Corporation, the Waihee Sugar Company, is hereby dissolved and that the surrender of the Charter, dated June 24th, A. D. 1879, is hereby accepted on behalf of the Hawaiian Government.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of the Interior this 18th day of July A. D. 1898.

(Signed) J. A. KING,
1987-1mo Minister of the Interior.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad interim vs. George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke. Action for condemnation of land for public use.

The Republic of Hawaii:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke, defendants in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August Term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday the 1st day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad interim, plaintiff should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. Perry, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 11th day of May, 1898.

(Seal) GEORGE LUCAS,
1967-3ms Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been duly appointed administrator of the estate of James I. Dowsett, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having any claims against the estate of said James I. Dowsett, to present the same duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate or otherwise, within six months from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned at his office on Merchant street, in said Honolulu, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned at his said office.

JOHN M. DOWSETT,
Administrator of the Etate of James I. Dowsett, deceased.
Dated Honolulu, July 29, 1898.
1989-6tF

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN order of the Hon. A. Perry, made on the 13th day of June, 1898, the undersigned will sell at public auction, in the auction room of J. F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, on the 29th day of September, 1898, at 12 noon, some fine lands in Puna, Hawaii, as follows:

1—158.95 acres in Kalapana, suitable for house lots or fruit and vegetable cultivation.

2—296 acres in Kaunaloa and Ki, a portion of which is excellent for coffee. The undersigned reserves, from the above, the right of 5 acres for harbor purposes.

Further information may be had of W. R. Castle in Honolulu, or of

MRS. EMMA NAWAHI,
Administratrix.

This sale has been postponed from August 15th to the above date, and the place of sale changed from Hilo to Honolulu.
1993-5tF

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).